

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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WHOLE NO. 2045.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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## AT THE FUNERAL

Imposing Services for Late  
H. A. Widemann.

## WAS A DAY OF MOURNING

At Roman Catholic Cathedral  
Flowers and Music—The Cor-  
tege—At the Grave.

The final obsequies over the remains  
of the late Judge Herman A. Widemann  
occurred yesterday afternoon from the Roman Catholic Cathedral.  
During the funeral hour the city was  
quiet and peaceful, the stores having  
closed and traffic being generally sus-  
pended.

Hundreds of the friends and admirers  
of the deceased filled the Cathedral.  
The Hawaiians, who loved him for his  
loyalty and kindness to them, were  
largely represented. President Dole,  
Attorney General Smith and Maj. Geo.  
C. Potter occupied seats in the front  
of the Cathedral. Near them were  
seated United States Special Agent H.  
M. Sewall, United States Consul General  
Wm. Haywood, Vice Consul and  
Mrs. W. P. Boyd. Throughout the  
Cathedral were such representative citizens  
as J. B. Atherton, E. Suhr, John  
Ena and wife, Robert Lewers, Judge C.  
F. Hart and wife, J. L. Kaauhikou and  
wife, F. M. Hatch, Circuit Judge Perry,  
Circuit Judge Stanley, Rev. Alex.  
MacKintosh, John A. Cummings, H.  
Renjes and wife, Alex. Isenberg, Deputy  
Attorney General E. P. Dole, Marry  
Marshall Brown and wife, Paul Isenberg,  
W. E. Rowell, Col. John H. Soper,  
Daniel Logan, W. N. Armstrong, Capt.  
A. S. Barker, of the Oregon, Clarence  
Macfarlane, Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane  
and wife, M. D. Monsarrat, E. D. Tenney,  
H. C. Austin, G. P. Wilder, Mrs.  
E. K. Wilder, Dr. Raymond, C. M.  
Cooke, W. H. Rice, H. E. McIntyre,  
Cecil Brown, Senior Canavarro, Profes-  
sor W. D. Alexander, John Phillips,  
Rev. J. A. Deacon, Henry Smith and  
many others.

The pall bearers were grouped about  
the casket. The personnel included  
Minister S. M. Damon, Associate Justice  
W. A. Whiting, Senator George N.  
Wilcox, Dr. F. L. Miner, Dr. R. Mc-  
Kibbin, B. F. Dillingham, A. Ahrens,  
Godfrey Brown, J. F. Hackfeld, F. A.  
Schaefer, S. C. Allen and H. Focke.

The ushers were Ned Dowsett, Ed-  
ward Stiles, L. Hart and G. E. Smithies.

The widow of the deceased was at-  
tended by her son, Carl Widemann.

The others in the mourning party were  
the surviving daughters and their  
husbands. They included Mr. and Mrs.  
Henry Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Fred  
Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dow-  
sett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanzi, Mr. and  
Mrs. Chris Conradt, Mrs. C. O. Berger  
and Miss Anna Widemann. Hermann  
Widemann, Jr., who is in San Fran-  
cisco, was the only member of the family  
absent.

Inside the church, the floral tributes,  
profuse and variform, paved the nave  
about the chancel, while long  
vines of variegated colors clung to the  
chancel rail. From the lighted candelabra  
hung lots of green, blended with  
the softer colors of native flowers.  
Potted ferns and palms were placed  
along the sides. Near the bier stood a  
large cross of red carnations, the flower  
symbol of deep affection, a tribute  
to the bar of Honolulu.

Off to the right of the church the  
white-robed nuns sat, their veiled  
heads bowed in prayer.

The bell tolled slowly and as its  
tones died away the choir sang with  
softened voices a low and deeply im-  
pressive song.

At 3:45 the funeral procession entered  
the church, lead by the aged  
Bishop of Panopoli and a retinue of  
priests; following them came the pall-  
bearers, friends in life of him whose  
remains the casket contained, which  
was borne by a squad of Hawaiian police  
up the nave and carefully placed  
on an elevation before the chancel.

A long vine made of the ilima flower cov-  
ered the casket.

The services were conducted by the  
Bishop of Panopoli. A prayer was  
read by the Reverend Bishop. Holy  
water was sprinkled about the bier and  
incense was burned. A recitative chant  
was given by the father, the choir re-  
sponding. The ceremony, though  
short, was impressive. As the priests  
left the chancel, the procession was re-  
formed and marched slowly out of the  
church. The great organ and the  
voices of the choir filled the building  
with music.

The hearse was drawn by four black  
horses dressed in black trapping.  
Headed by a company of Hawaiian police  
the funeral cortage traveled slowly  
up Fort street, passed over to Nuuanu  
and up the valley to Nuuanu cemetery.  
The procession was several blocks in  
length.

Near the grave, in the Widemann  
family plot to the right of the road, the  
Hawaiian Government band was sta-  
tioned. The Bishop of Panopoli, accom-  
panied by Father Valentine,

walked before the bier as it was carried  
to the grave, while the band, directed by Capt. Berger, played the  
mournful march of "Saul." As the mourners gathered around the grave, the  
priests chanted a prayer. "Neader,  
My God, to Thee," the band played the  
air softly, and with evident emotion,  
as the coffin was lowered to its final  
resting place. Then, intermingled with  
the painful sound of falling earth, was  
the triumphantly hopeful music of  
"We Shall Meet on that Beautiful  
Shore." The mound of the grave was  
covered with floral offerings. At one  
end was placed the Hawaiian flag,  
wrought out in flowers, a tribute from  
Mrs. Luther Wilcox. At the other end  
was the offering of the Hawaiian bar, a  
cross of red carnations, while over the  
center of the mound there rested a  
beautiful conception, "The Gates Afar."  
sent by Mrs. E. D. Tenney.

## THERE WAS FRICTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—General  
Shaffer's article in the Century, in  
which he says he was never formally  
thanked for the release of Hobson and  
his men, was freely commented on at  
the Navy Department today. The truth  
of his statement was admitted, but it  
was declared that he had always  
been given full credit. It is explained  
that the friction between the Army  
and the Navy was at that time too ap-  
parent to warrant a laudatory written  
acknowledgment.

## ADMITS KEENEY'S FRAUD.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Charles J. Hill,  
attorney for Mrs. John W. Keeley,  
widow of the motor man, has given out  
a statement admitting that the motor  
was a fraud.

## STILL AT OUTS

Strained Relations of the  
Consuls at Apia.

Germany Representative Gives Of-  
fense—Kingship Situation  
Stevenson's House.

APIA, Samoa, Jan. 24 (via Auckland,  
New Zealand, Feb. 1).—There has been a  
collision of authority between Chief  
Justice William L. Chambers, of the  
Supreme Court, and Dr. Joannes Raffel,  
the German president of the municipal  
council of Apia. Herr Grossmuhl, a Ger-  
man resident of Apia, who was arrested  
for smashing the windows of the  
Supreme Court chamber, was sentenced  
by the Chief Justice to imprisonment  
and to pay a fine. Dr. Raffel instructed the police authorities to  
release Herr Grossmuhl, whose fine was subsequently fixed at \$1000.

The German Consul, Herr Rose,  
thereupon wrote to the American Consul,  
Luther W. Osborn, and the British Consul,  
E. B. S. Maxey, protesting that the action of the Chief Justice in fining  
Herr Grossmuhl was an infringement  
of German consular rights. Messrs.  
Osborn and Maxey jointly replied in  
their official capacity that the proper  
tribunals having dealt with the mat-  
ter, the Consuls could not interfere.  
More than this, they declined to have  
further intercourse with the German  
Consul or the German municipal pres-  
ident except in writing, or to attend  
meetings except to consider the acts  
of the municipal Council of Apia, unless  
an apology with full retraction  
were offered for the behavior toward  
Chief Justice Chambers. At the same  
time the Supreme Court summoned Dr.  
Raffel for contempt of court in releasing  
Herr Grossmuhl.

There has been no further general  
fighting between the partisans of the  
rival chieftains since the last advices  
were forwarded, except that a party of  
Mataafa's followers was routed in the  
bush by Malietoa. It is expected,  
however, that fighting will be resumed,  
as Mataafa is arresting persons who  
have been already fined and released.

The work of pacification continues, among  
the houses looted being the Vaihema,  
the home of the late Robert Louis  
Stevenson, the novelist.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Public opinion  
was focused on the Samoan question  
this week. The United States Embas-  
sador, Andrew D. White, has informed  
the correspondent here of the Associa-  
ted Press that he has had several  
meetings with the Minister of Foreign  
Affairs, Baron von Buelow, and that  
assurances were given on both sides of  
a nature calculated to promote a  
speedy and successful solution of the  
question.

Maximo Gomez, the Cuban com-  
manding general, has demanded \$60,  
000,000 from the United States and re-  
fuses to disband his "army" until the  
money is paid. He has repudiated the  
negotiations made by Calixto Garcia,  
who came to Washington with authority  
from Gomez to provide for the return  
of the Cubans to their peaceful  
pursuits and whose work was barely  
accomplished before his sudden death  
on December 11. It was then agreed  
that the United States in order to se-  
cure the prompt resumption of labor

## THE FARRAGUT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Navy  
Department to-day accepted finally and  
paid for the torpedo-boat Farragut  
built by the Union Iron Works at San  
Francisco and torpedo-boat Rowan  
built by Moran Brothers at Seattle.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Lord Hall Ten-  
nison, son of the late Lord Alfred  
Tennyson, has been appointed Governor  
of South Australia.

## VOTE ON TREATY

The Ratification Will be By a  
Compromise.

## RESOLUTION TO PASS FIRST

Temper the Retention Idea—Hard  
Fight and Close Vote in  
Senate—Slow Work.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A Sun speci-  
al from Washington says: It is prob-  
able that the Senate will to-morrow  
pass the resolution of Senator Sullivan  
of Mississippi providing that "the ratifi-  
cation of the pending treaty with  
Spain shall in no wise determine the  
policy to be pursued by the United  
States in regard to the Philippines,  
nor shall it commit this govern-  
ment to a colonial polity, nor is it in-  
tended to embarrass the establish-  
ment of a stable, independent government  
by the people of those islands when-  
ever conditions make such proceeding  
hopeful of successful and desirable re-  
sults."

The decision of the advocates of the  
treaty to allow this resolution to come  
to a vote is dictated by a desire to  
leave no stone unturned to secure  
enough votes for ratification. Fifty-  
eight votes are now pledged, and at  
least two more will be obtained, it is  
believed, by the passage of the Sullivan  
resolution, which, while it really  
means nothing, will serve to ease the  
consciences of certain hesitating Senators.  
The author of the resolution thinks  
that its passage will add at least three votes to the ratification  
column, and if he is correct in this  
estimate the success of the treaty is  
already assured.

Four Senators who are still placed  
in the doubtful list are, it is under-  
stood, Bacon and Clay of Georgia,  
Chilton of Texas and Mitchell of Wis-  
consin. All of them may vote for ratification.  
The only Republican who is now put down as sure to vote for re-  
jection is Hoar. Hale may do so, but  
it is known to his colleagues that he  
will not permit his vote to be used to  
defeat the treaty if the result is so  
close that his vote would affect it.

Many Senators who favor ratification  
still believe that there is no necessity  
for the passage of the Sullivan resolu-  
tion or any other expression of opinion,  
as they are confident that much fewer  
than thirty Senators will persist in  
voting "no" when the test comes. But  
to make assurance doubly sure the  
Sullivan resolution will be accepted, as  
it is certain to gain the vote of its au-  
thor, if none other. After that resolu-  
tion shall have been passed, if it should  
be found that the friends of the treaty  
still lack some of the necessary sixty  
votes, which is not at all likely, a mo-  
tion to reconsider will be entered and  
the Bacon resolution, for which that of  
Sullivan is a substitute, and which is  
more sweeping and definite, will be  
passed, thus adding six or eight votes  
to the ratification column off hand.

## TO H. A. WIDEMAN

Death Calls From Worldly Life  
a Sterling Man.

### HAD REACHED ADVANCED AGE

An Active Career—Long Prominent  
in Island Affairs—A Suc-  
cessful Labor.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The summons of death came to H. A. Widemann at 8:40 yesterday forenoon. The serious illness of the aged kamaaina had for a long time been of deep concern to family and friends. The end was quiet and peaceful.

Judge Widemann was 76 years of age. The following account of his life and services, prepared seven years ago, was vised by him as being correct in the facts:

There are men in the world who, by their public services and strong individualities, leave an indelible impress



THE LATE H. A. WIDEMANN.  
(Photo by Williams.)

upon the affairs of their countries, and whose work will live after them, an enduring monument of their ability and genius. Such a man is Hermann A. Widemann, of Honolulu, whose name is inseparably connected with the development and history of the Hawaiian Islands.

Since his advent into the Kingdom, nearly half a century ago, he has witnessed the growth of the nation from comparative insignificance to its present prosperous condition, and has made his influence felt and acknowledged in governmental and general affairs. A man of broad views, he has ever been a pronounced advocate of those measures which he has considered for the good of his adopted country, and has opposed all movements which his judgment told him were not so. Although now approaching the biblical "three score years and ten," Mr. Widemann still retains the strong mind and good judgment which have ever been his distinguishing characteristics. Arriving in Honolulu a mere youth of twenty or thereabouts, without money or friends, he has acquired the inestimable blessing of a good name, and by perseverance and ability has acquired a desirable competence; so that now as old age comes on he is free from the cares which beset the paths of less capable or less fortunate men.

H. A. Widemann was born in Hanover, in 1822. He comes of a military family, his father having seen service during the Napoleonic era of 1812-15, in Russia and in France. Young Widemann, besides receiving a thorough general training, was especially educated to follow the profession of his father; and while still preparing for the army and waiting for an appointment, discovered that his chances for promotion were very slight. He saw that his classmates were given commissions simply because their social standing was higher than his own. To a young man of his ambition this unjust discrimination was intolerable, and he therefore looked about him for some more promising occupation than that of arms. Two restless for the slow life of mercantile pursuits upon the continent, he adopted for a time a seafaring life, although even that was not to his liking, and in 1840 entered the merchant service as a cabin boy. After serving in the Baltic and Mediterranean for two years, he engaged on a whaler bound for the South Seas. During this voyage, in 1843, he first landed in Honolulu—the scene of his future successful and honorable career. He remained with his vessel during a cruise to the Arctic, and returning to Honolulu in 1844, he next went to Europe, and studied navigation. In 1846 he again came to Honolulu, and seeing the great future before the Hawaiian group, decided here to make his home. Honolulu was at that time the headquarters of the whaling fleet, which, with the exception of an occasional man-of-war, were about the only European vessels coming here; and was also the principal supply point for California in vegetables and other products.

Mr. Widemann's first occupation in his new home was as private tutor in an English family. In November, 1845, he caught the California "cold fever," and at once proceeded thither. For a time he was employed in the Custom House at San Francisco, and then tried his fortune at mining, which, not proving successful, and finding that life in California was not what he expected, he returned in June, 1849, to Hawaii, and has since remained, with the exception of an occasional visit abroad on business or for pleasure.

Early entering into the politics of the country, this gentleman has held nearly all the important offices under the government. His first position was that of sheriff of the Island of Kauai

In 1874 he was appointed Minister of the Interior, during the reign of King Kamehameha IV., and was then a member of the Privy Council, and of the Board of Health. He was a member of the House of Nobles when the King had the appointing power, and on the adoption of the new constitution, whereby the office was made elective, he was returned at the polls, and continued to fill this honorable position until he was tendered the portfolio of Minister of Finance. This highly responsible office he was compelled to resign on account of feeble health, and since then has virtually retired from active life, although his interest in national affairs has never diminished.

Mr. Widemann declared that he will never again enter politics, but it is highly probable that he will be prevailed upon to change his mind, and will soon again occupy a seat in the Cabinet. Beyond the important political positions held by the subject of this sketch, he has been a judge of the Supreme Court of the Kingdom. Although not educated in the law, Mr. Widemann is a natural born lawyer. He looks beyond the petty trammels which hamper the purpose of the law, and sees the underlying principle of justice in the question presented. His decisions are distinguished by sound "common sense" and a rare appreciation of right, and are entirely free from bias or prejudice.

H. A. Widemann has been and is among Hawaii's most successful planters, and it is from sugar cane planting that he has made the bulk of his present fortune. His first agricultural venture was coffee raising on the island of Kauai, where he resided from 1846 to 1844. The business was not lucrative and was abandoned for the more remunerative one of sugar. His first knowledge of cane culture was acquired while manager of the Lihue plantation, on Kauai, which he started in 1850, and which was the first sugar enterprise on the Islands conducted on the modern system. He continued successfully in the business until 1876, when, by the Reciprocity Treaty with America, a differential sugar tariff was effected in favor of the Hawaiian Islands. This treaty was repugnant to Mr. Widemann, as he believed that the tariff was derogatory to the dignity of the Hawaiian people. He considered that sugar cane culture had been sufficiently profitable previous to this treaty, and was very adverse to the Government's placing itself under such obligations to the United States. Because of this sentiment, as well as from a desire to retire from active life, Mr. Widemann, that year, disposed of all his sugar interests. To one of this gentleman's temperament, however, an idle life was unsuited, and in 1878 he started the profitable plantation of Waiauane, which he still owns.

Hermann A. Widemann on May 6, 1850, married Mary Kauai, a Hawaiian lady, who survives him. To Mr. and Mrs. Widemann have been born seven daughters and two sons: Mrs. H. R. Macfarlane, Mrs. Fred W. Macfarlane, Mrs. C. O. Berger, for some years now a widow; Mrs. Wm. Lanz, Mrs. John M. Dowsett, Mrs. C. Conrad, Miss Anna Widemann, and Messrs. Carl and Herman Widemann. Carl is manager of the coffee plantation on the Waiauane sugar estate, and Hermann holds a position in the office of J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., in San Francisco.

### TO BE COLONEL OF FIRST WASHINGTON,

Maj. Canton Will Take Charge to  
Restore Harmony.

It is rather an odd thing a great big state military secret of the commonwealth of Washington should leak out in Honolulu before publication on the coast or promulgation in Manila.

Maj. Canton, who was a passenger by the transport Morgan City will, upon arrival at his destination, assume command of the Washington regiment of volunteers now on duty at the new possession. He carries the commission and full authority.

Col. Wholley will be relieved.

Lieut.-Col. Fife will be relieved.

Wholley and Fife have been at our

ever since the regiment was mustered into service. A last accounts Wholley had Fife under arrest. The charge was drunkenness. It is declared by Fife's

friends that it is impossible for any

truth to lie in this accusation. Fife is

a wealthy man, a politician, and an

amateur tragedian. Wholley was mili-

tary instructor at the State University.

He is a first lieutenant in the regular

army.

Maj. Canton is a lawyer, a populist and a militiaman who has had experience in the regular army. He is a personal friend of Governor Rodgers, while the Governor knew Fife and Wholley only by reputation. Maj. Canton made a good impression here

### A SUPPOSITION.

LONDON, January 23.—Bank notes to the value of £60,000 have mysteriously disappeared from Parr's Bank, in Bartholomew Lane, London. It is supposed that they have been stolen.

It is learned that a large quantity of freight for the American fleet at Manila was taken through here on the Nippon Maru.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY  
ALWAYS PROVES EFFECTUAL

There are no better medicines on the market than Chamberlain's. We have used the Cough Remedy when all others failed, and in every instance it proved effectual. Almost daily we hear the virtues of Chamberlain's remedies extolled by those who have used them. This is not an empty puff, paid for at so much a line, but is voluntarily given in good faith, in the hope that suffering humanity may try these remedies and, like the writer, be benefited.

From the Glenview (W. Va.) Pathfinder. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. J. all druggists and dealers.

## MORE H. C. FIELDS WE HEAD THE PROCESSION

### Largest Irrigation Pumping Plant in World.

### TO BE INSTALLED AT ONCE

Fraser and Chalmers, Chicago,  
Have the Contract—Increased  
Cane Area—Ewa.

The largest irrigation pumping plant in the world is now being installed on Spreckelsville plantation, Maui. H. A. Allen, manager of the engineering department of Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, left on the Claudine last evening for Spreckelsville, to superintend the installation of the plant. Mr. Allen is a mechanical and electrical engineer.

"The maximum capacity of the Spreckelsville pumps," said Mr. Allen in an interview yesterday, "will be 48,000,000 gallons per day to a head of 384 feet. There will be four triple double-acting Fraser & Chalmers' Riedler pumps, each driven by a most modern triple expansion condensing Corliss engine. The steam at a pressure of 180 pounds per square inch is supplied the engine from five 360-horse power Soderholm boilers. The plant will be equipped with all the most modern appliances."

"In case the water supply is not adequate in one place for the installation of all, the pumps may be placed in two or more stations. The economy of operation, however, is much greater for one central plant than for several isolated plants. Like in all irrigating enterprises the water supply determines the principal conditions."

"How much land ought these pumps to irrigate?"

"I should say fully 4,000 acres," replied Mr. Allen. This is practically all new land. Wells are being sunk by McCandless Bros.

"Has there been any change or compromise in the big order placed with your house by Spreckels brothers?"

"No changes to speak of. The new owners of Spreckelsville have consented to have the plant installed practically as originally ordered. The new management has instructed that all the pumps be of the same size instead of one pump being built with a maximum head of 516 feet."

Mr. Allen announced that the fourth pump for Ewa plantation had arrived and that it would soon be installed. This last pump for Ewa is a duplex double-acting Fraser & Chalmers' Riedler, driven by a horizontal cross compound condensing Corliss engine. Its capacity is 8,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

With the pump will be supplied heaters, independent service condenser and one of Fraser and Chalmers' latest improved convertible flywheel, air and circulatory pumps. This will be used for irrigating.

It is understood that Mr. Allen is negotiating with several plantation owners for the installation of pumping plants. Throughout all Hawaii, the planters are now becoming satisfied of the advisability of spending large sums of money for irrigating pumps. The returns are more than enough to warrant the big outlay of money at the beginning.

### LIEUT. GEN. SCHOFIELD

He Believes in a Responsibility  
to Central Government.

Speaking of the annexation of Hawaii in his "Forty-six Years in the Army," Lieut. Gen. Schofield says: "It seems to me a very narrow view of the intelligence of the people of this country which suggests any serious difficulty in the government of outlying possessions which are essential military and naval outposts, simply because their heterogeneous populations are not yet capable of self-government, or fit for admission to the Union as a State." He cites the government of the District of Columbia—one of the best and most economical in the world—which would require very slight modification to make it perfectly applicable to any of the islands of the Atlantic, the Pacific or the Gulf which may be acquired by this country. In fact, it seems to Gen. Schofield, as it will to others whose minds are not prejudiced, that a government under exclusively national authority exercised over comparatively small districts of country and small population, under the constant observation of the people and the public press of the entire country is more likely to be just and pure than any other. Responsibility undoubtedly has great advantages, but responsibility to the Government and entire people of the United States has vastly greater."

### ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

With a Line of Seasonable Bargains in GENTS' CANVAS SHOES, in white and colors. A full line which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the price, and we invite you to call and inspect the novelties of the season.

OUR NEW STOCK has been carefully selected to meet your wants. Each and every article is marked at the lowest possible price. Come in and we shall convince you that we are in the lead.

## The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

### Sign of the Big Shoe.

### FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected." — Thackeray.

## Hollister & Co.

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

## American, Havana and Manila Cigars

### TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

### Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

## "UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



### THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work.

"UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.

Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFIELD, Vice President.

E. SUBR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

## DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 15c now on the way, comprises the following:

### MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

### CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll., and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

### WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

### MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

### MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

## CLARKE'S

## Blood Mixture

### THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted safe from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

### THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1ls. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MINDED COURTESY DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

**Caution.**—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

NO. 507 KING ST.</

**ENVY TO HILO**

**Mr. Lansing to Make a Trip for the Health Board.**

**WILL GO AS A GENERAL AGENT**

President Smith's Puzzle—Reports From Various Sources Reach the Board—Work at Kalihi.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

In a letter read at yesterday's regular meeting of the Board of Health, R. A. Lyman, deputy sheriff for Hawaii, writes of the encroachment of water and swamp land on Front street. Mr. Reynolds suggested a canal to the sea. Dr. Emerson and President Smith thought this would divert Waikae stream. President Smith wondered why the local boards at Hilo did not remedy the trouble. In about half a minute Mr. Lansing, at the instance of President Smith, was made Board of Health ambassador to Hilo. He will examine the marsh nuisance, visit the hospital and look into sanitary matters generally, reporting to the Board of Health.

In the past fortnight the killing at the local general slaughter house has amounted to 361 beefs, 115 calves, 293 sheep, 340 hogs. There is much liver fluke and a calf and a bullock from Kaneohe were condemned for tuberculosis. This report was from Dr. Monsarrat.

Inspector Kellipio reported fish received at the Honolulu market for two weeks past 37,162.

At the beginning of January Hilo hospital had ten inmates and seven at the end. The bill for care of United States soldiers amounts to \$1221, at \$1.50 per day. This barely clears the expense. The bill is in the hands of the military medical authorities here.

Dr. H. W. Howard, in charge of the Government free dispensary on King street, reported 2441 prescriptions made out at the office and 496 calls outside, for the last quarter of 1898.

Dr. Alvarez made a return on experiments with mongoose by injection of bacilli of leprosy. Most of the mongoose thrived under experiment.

President Smith spoke of condition of building at Kalihi station. He suggested extensive repairs to a couple of structures. The worst condition is the wear of the floors. Dr. Alvarez strenuously urged new buildings of a style that could be disinfected. This process is impracticable with the present structures. The buildings, he thought, had become too old and worn for use. Agent Reynolds rather agreed with President Smith that two Kalihi buildings could be repaired. All houses will be further examined. One will be repaired without delay. There was a side discussion on scientific whitewashing. For health salt or a cheap disinfectant should be used instead of glue or rice in mixing.

Dr. Grace Cole and Dr. Webster, the latter of Oakland, filed applications for permission to visit Motokai settlement. Deferred. It is inconvenient for visitors excepting when the Board makes one of its trips.

Agent Reynolds will go to the Settlement next week to superintend the laying of new water pipe for the present system.

A petition is presented for a branch store at Kalawao. Mr. Reynolds was in favor of this. Several plans were suggested, but no action taken.

Dr. Rokaku writes from Japan that the America Maru had two cases of smallpox amongst the Indian firemen when the steamer arrived from England. No other unhealthfulness on this ship. Health condition of Japan, good.

Cemetery location question will be taken up on the return from Hawaii of Governor Cleghorn.

President Dole wishes to present to the Board of Health soon preliminary plans for care of incurable consumptives. Geo. W. Smith remarked that the Queen's hospital had not provided for incurables for fear of having the place become a crowded refuge for people from all over the world.

Those present at yesterday's meeting of the Board were: President Smith, Secretary Wilcox, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Dr. F. R. Day, Dr. C. B. Wood, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Geo. W. Smith, Mr. Kellipio, Executive Officer Reynolds, Dr. Alvarez.

**OREGON ORDERS ARE AT HAND.**

**Capt. Barker Talks—Why the Ship Remains Outside.**

The big battleship Oregon has orders to proceed to Manila as quickly as possible. This information was given out by Captain A. S. Barker yesterday afternoon. It will be a week or ten days before the Oregon will be ready to set sail.

"My orders from the department, received at Honolulu," said Captain Barker yesterday, "are to go to Manila without delay. I am waiting now for the colliers Scindia and Iris to arrive. I expect them in a day or two now. We shall take on coal from the Scindia—about twelve hundred tons in all. We now have on hand about four hundred tons. This will tax the Oregon's bunkers to their full capacity."

"Why don't you bring the Oregon in, Captain?"

You must remember the Oregon is a big ship. At this very moment she is drawing 25 feet of water. With her bunkers filled with coal her draft would be 27 feet. Of course it is not

impossible to take her into the Honolulu harbor, but there would be but one, two or three feet of water to spare. We might strike a lost anchor and cause serious damage. Again the bottom of the harbor is muddy and our condensing tubes which are attached to the bottom of the ship might take in some mud. To clear out these tubes would entail going on the dry dock. So with orders to take her to Manilla, where she might be needed, you can readily see it is better to anchor here in the offing with fifty fathoms of water under us than assume the slightest shade of risk."

"Will Captain Folger relieve you here?"

"I have no official advices to that effect. My cruise is up and I expect to be relieved at any time now. Some private letters reached me at Callao stating that it was the intention of the department to send Captain Folger to Honolulu to take command of the Oregon. I would like to return home after my long sea service, but if this is not to be so, I will have the pleasure of seeing my old comrade, Admiral Dewey. I have been to Quam and Manila before."

"I am exceedingly happy to be in Honolulu again. I love this place and its people. I am sorry that the Oregon is not anchored in the harbor so that those who wish to see the vessel could do so without much inconvenience. However, as it is, we have had the pleasure of a number of callers. We are always glad to welcome them aboard."

**RAINFALL FOR JANUARY, 1899.**

From Reports to Weather Bureau.

STATIONS ELEV. (FT.) RAIN (IN.)

HAWAII—		
Waialua .....	50	161.86*
Hilo (town) .....	100	153.06*
Kauai .....	1250	221.84
Pepeekeo .....	100	153.80
Honomu .....	200	.....
Hakalau .....	200	143.42
Honohina .....	.....	170.41
Laupahoehoe .....	10	153.03†
Ookala .....	400	.....
Kukai .....	250	91.16
Pasaulo .....	750	82.53
Paauhau .....	300	60.88
Pauauhau .....	1200	.....
Honokaa .....	425	63.94
Honakas (Kalehua) .....	1900	.....
Kukuihaele .....	700	67.54
Awini Ranch .....	1100	79.72
Niuili .....	200	48.42†
Kohala (Ostrom) .....	350	.....
Kohala Mission .....	585	63.94
Kohala Sugar Co. ....	234	55.34
Waimea .....	2720	39.81
Kaitua .....	950	61.75
Lanai .....	1540	.....
Keaikukua .....	1580	69.70
Kahiki .....	800	58.46
Kalahiki .....	1200	65.38
Nasiehu .....	650	45.63
Nasiehu .....	1850	55.09
Nasiehu .....	1725	73.83
Honuapu .....	15	27.21†
Hiles .....	310	58.67
Pahala .....	850	28.48†
Mouala .....	700	.....
Olaa (Mason) .....	1650	226.42
Pohakolu (Olaa) .....	2600	.....
Waiaukeheula .....	750	.....
Kapono .....	110	96.57
Poboki .....	10	94.79†
Kamaili .....	850	.....
Kalapana .....	8	95.93
MAUI—		
Kahului .....	10	.....
Lahaianulu .....	600	.....
Olowalu .....	15	5.77
Waipae Ranch .....	700	28.72
Kaupo, (Mokulua Coffee Co.) .....	285	82.60
Kipabulu .....	.....	74.81†
Hameo Plantation .....	60	62.93
Nahiku .....	700	66.15
Kula .....	4000	34.83
Pu'uomele .....	1400	64.47
Paia .....	180	.....
Haleakala Ranch .....	2000	31.28
MOLOKAI—		
Mapulehu .....	70	46.21
LANAI—		
Koole .....	1600	.....
Waipapa .....	.....	.....
OAHU—		
Punshou W. Bureau .....	50	44.94
Kulakohaua .....	50	.....
Kewalo (King St.) .....	15	33.41
Makiki Reservoir .....	150	50.28†
Kapiolani Park .....	10	19.98
School St. (Bishop) .....	50	48.65
Insane Asylum .....	80	50.56
Nuuau (W. W. Hall) .....	50	45.27
Nuuau (Wyllie) .....	250	88.24
Nuuau (Elea. Stn) .....	405	.....
Nuuau, Luakaha .....	850	162.77
Maunawili .....	300	58.83
Kaneohe .....	100	.....
Waimanso .....	25	41.24
Aluhuan .....	350	87.81
Kahuku .....	25	37.98
Waianae .....	1700	58.55
Ewa Plantation .....	80	.....
Waipahu .....	200	21.54
KAUAI—		
Lihue, Grove Farm .....	200	88.95
Lihue (Molokoa) .....	300	52.37
Hamanaulu .....	200	30.81†
Kilaue .....	325	68.55
Hanalei .....	10	87.48
Walawa .....	32	.....
KONA—		
Approximately. * One month missing. Where more than one month is missing, the space is left blank.		
C. J. Lyons Meteorologist Govt Survey.		
TOOK A SEVERE COLD AFTER THE BIG FIRE.		
After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help; the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cold and cough left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. Henderson, Editor Daily Advertiser, Cripple Creek, Col.		
wholesale agents for H. L. all druggists and dealers.		

**REPLY IS MADE****Strong Statements in Answer in Stock Case.****BATTLE FOR WAIALUA SHARES**

Respondents Make Clear Denials. The Company's Side—Mr. Dillingham's Version.

The Waialua Agricultural Company has filed answers to plaintiffs J. A. Hopper, McCandless Bros. and J. A. McCandless in the big sugar stock case. In their answers defendants admit that they are duly incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,500,000.

The respondents deny that any prospectus was prepared, issued or published by or with their consent, knowledge, authority or acquiescence as alleged in plaintiffs' bills.

Respondents further answer, that they have no means of knowing whether or not said defendants, Welch & Co., Francis and Tucker, John H. Soper and E. S. Valentine did offer for sale in the city of San Francisco any stock in the Waialua Agricultural Co., defendant, and therefore deny the same.

Respondents say that in so far as said Welch & Co., J. H. Soper, E. S. Valentine, or said Francis and Tucker, acting as their agents, had any authority to offer for sale any shares in said company, that the same was in pursuance of alleged authority claimed to have been alleged by said J. H. Soper and E. S. Valentine from defendant B. F. Dillingham, and the respondent, B. F. Dillingham, says and the other respondents signing this answer say that they are informed and believe and allege upon information and belief, that all authority of every nature at any time held by said Soper or by said Valentine from said Dillingham had been legally terminated by said Dillingham prior to the time of making any alleged sale of said stock or the taking of any alleged subscription of said stock, by said Soper, Valentine, or by said Francis and Tucker; and all alleged contracts or options between said parties had prior to that time ceased to exist.

Respondents deny that the Waialua Agricultural Sugar Co. is identical with the Waialua Agricultural Co., Limited.

Respondents deny upon information and belief that the plaintiffs were solicited by Welch & Co., and have no means of knowing that plaintiffs were solicited by others mentioned in their bill.

Respondents admit that plaintiffs paid money to Welch & Co., at the time of making their alleged subscriptions for stock, but deny that the money was deposited in payment of any assessment made or authorized by the Waialua Agricultural Company or by any persons having any authority to represent it, but that said payment was a deposit at an earlier time required by said defendant B. F. Dillingham, personally on his own behalf, as is more fully set out below in the answer.

Respondents deny that the plaintiffs upon making the alleged subscriptions became members of the Waialua Agricultural Co. upon its incorporation and therefore entitled to a delivery of the shares alleged to have been subscribed for.

The alleged subscriptions have not been accepted by the respondents nor has any person, corporation or firm been authorized to accept them.

Respondents further say that prior to the time of receiving any notice that plaintiffs desired to become share-holders in said company that bona fide subscriptions for all the shares of stock had been accepted and it is beyond the power of the respondents to deliver the shares claimed by complainants.

B. F. Dillingham denies that any amount was paid to Welch & Co., on account of shares in the Waialua Agricultural Co., within the time limited by him for such payments.

Respondents say that the individuals and firms mentioned in bill of complaint were not their agents and that their actions were repudiated by respondents as soon as brought to their notice.

Respondents say that they admit that none of the formal certificates for shares of the capital stock of said company have at this time been issued but say that all of the shares were allotted to persons named in the schedule annexed and made part of the answer, and that the persons were accepted as stockholders before the alleged subscriptions were made by plaintiffs.

Respondents admit that the stock is not listed, but deny that it has not an ascertainable market value.

Respondents admit that plaintiffs are able and ready to perform all lawful requirements for a transfer of stock.

J. B. Atherton, E. D. Tenney and W. A. Bowen say that they, previous to October 29, 1898, had no knowledge of the terms of any agreement between B. F. Dillingham and J. H. Soper and E. S. Valentine; that the 10,000 shares subscribed for by said Dillingham were fully within the control of Dillingham and of no other person, than on the 20th day of October, the Secretary was informed in writing by Dillingham that he had disposed of the 10,000 shares and furnished a list of the persons who had acquired such shares, that on the 21st these persons were notified that the shares had been allotted to them and that they forthwith subscribed for the shares at the office of the company, and were accepted as stockholders. A letter written on the 21st day of October, 1898.



NEW YORK'S POISON MYSTERY.  
Henry Barker, of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, New York, got a bottle of medicine by mail. He took some of it and died. Harry Cornish received, also by mail, what was supposed to be bromo-seltzer. He gave a dose to Mrs. Kate J. Adams, who died. The holder was purchased in Newark. Molineaux is a member of the club.

by Welch & Co. was the first notice that respondents had that any one had claimed to have subscribed for any shares in San Francisco. The letter was received on or about the 28th. B. F. Dillingham, answering, says that he disposed of the shares allotted to him, all but

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 10, 1890

SENATOR PERKINS' INSTRUCTED VOTE.

Senator Perkins' declaration in the Senate, that he was entirely opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines, but would vote for it, as provided in the treaty, because the legislature of California so instructed him to do, renewing again the discussion of the question whether or not a Senator represents merely his own State, or represents the people of all the States. The view taken by the leading statesmen from the adoption of the Constitution and since, has been that if each Senator or Representative was subject to the control of his immediate constituents the Federal government would be crippled in its efficiency. For upon such a theory of procedure the Senate could not properly act on any measure until forty-five States could be heard from. The embarrassing question would then arise, if the State Legislatures represent the people, why should not Senator Perkins, and those who agree with him, ask a vote of the people on every important measure, instead of consulting only their representatives in the Legislatures.

The writers on political science do not agree with Senator Perkins in his practice, although they must and do agree with his underlying idea that he, and all other representatives, must enforce the will of the people. This is the rule of democracy, even if it is an inconvenient and even disastrous rule.

There is good reason for believing that President McKinley is not in favor of Imperialism, but he wisely interprets the language of the Constitution to be such as to direct him to carry out the will of the people. Senator Perkins ascertains that will by consulting only the Legislature of one State. President McKinley searches for the will of the people through the declarations of statesmen, politicians and the press. But, unfortunately, he has been for some months, calling for a settled opinion from a large nation that has not made up its mind in the matter. The prevailing belief in California is that the acquisition of the Philippines will be of direct and immediate benefit to the Californians. Therefore, the acquisition is wise and necessary. But the majority of States do not see any immediate cash returns in the acquisition, and therefore do not act as promptly as the State of California.

The difficulty with Senator Perkins' position is, that if it is correct, he cannot use his capacity or judgment in the Senate, and declares himself to be the mouthpiece of a Legislature that often does not express the will of the people. His colleague, Senator White, in the Senate asks him: "If the political dominance in the Legislature changes, shall a Republican Senator submit to the instruction of a Democratic Legislature?" Senator Perkins is not quite prepared to answer. Senator White's says his colleague practically advocates the "ad referendum" in ordinary matters of legislation.

When Senator Lamar was instructed by the Legislature of Mississippi to vote for free coinage, he replied that the Legislature had no right to control his serious convictions. Senator Perkins, on the other hand, invites the Legislature to control his own convictions.

Perhaps he places a slight value upon them, and regards "convictions" as nuisances that one should get rid of in the quietest way.

## GOOD ADVICE.

No American can give better advice, if he chooses to do so, than that remarkable man, C. P. Huntington. No living business man has in his long career, been interested in so many great prospects, or carried them successfully through so many financial crises as he. In a recent interview he said:

In my opinion we are going to have at least two or three years of good times. I gauge what is to be by what has been. Business moves in waves, sometimes up and sometimes down.

During the sixty years that I have been in business I have watched conditions and changes very closely and I know that any person who calculates on more than three years of really good times out of each period of ten years calculates on something that never happened. Of course I except the years during and immediately following the civil war. Then abnormal conditions prevailed. In those days we wanted money in this country and we simply manufactured it.

Just now the trend of things appears to be toward prosperity. Of course people may overdo the thing. They may climb so fast that they will get dizzy and fall. They should be careful and not allow the good things that are offered common sense and forethought should always prevail. In good times we must prepare for the bad times which must inevitably follow, and in bad times some of us prepare for the good times. Men are able

to make money in good times by the work that they do when times are hard. We do not sell things when prices are away down, but we get them ready to sell when prices go up."

This is rather a pessimistic view of things. Mr. Huntington said, within six years, that ninety per cent. of the men who had started life in California, at the same time he did in Sacramento, had "gone to the wall." He gave as a reason for this unfortunate fate of so many able and promising men, that they always calculated on having good times, and when financial trouble came, they were unprepared for it. When things were booming, he always advised, "look out for breakers ahead." But they scorned the advice of pessimists. In the end, after they had "gone to the wall," they came around to the pessimist, and asked for a little help to get on their feet.

## THE SENATE DEBATE.

The conversational debate in the Senate, on the relation of the Constitution to the territories, has developed some sharp definition and construction of that instrument.

Mr. Foraker, especially, has been made the target of many searching questions. In reply to one question, he said:

"While in the territory when it is first acquired there is no operation of the Constitution, because the instrument is not self-executing, and while there cannot be any operation of the Constitution in the Territories until we provide by legislation the necessary machinery—while all this is true, yet when we do come to legislate, we, sitting here as Senators, are bound by the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution, and cannot disregard them."

In reply to Senator Rawlins, he said:

"Until Congress shall legislate so

as to set the Constitution in motion,

these rights belong to the citizens in

the Territories in an abstract way

simply; they cannot be reduced to a

practical enjoyment. The Constitution

extends in a certain way, but not in

a practical and operating way; that is

all."

Senator Hoar asked Senator Foraker, "whether or not all the Constitutional provisions, restraints, and commands which apply to our domestic Territories will apply as soon as Congress begins to legislate for them?" The Senator replied, that "so far as all personal rights and privileges were concerned, they did apply." "When it comes to the question whether or not customs duties shall be made uniform throughout the United States, including the Philippines, a different question arises."

The debates disclose the fears of some Senators, who favor the ratification of the treaty, that the ratification may compel the government to retain the Philippines for ten years at least. The treaty provides that Spanish ships and merchandise may enter the Philippines on the same terms as American ships and merchandise. The United States also agreed to protect ecclesiastical property. To do so, implies continual sovereignty. A ratification of the treaty may, therefore, carry with it an assent to the doctrine that the United States may hold and govern colonies.

Senator Turner on this point calls the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Revolutionary war was prosecuted in order to destroy a colonial system, that did not involve or preserve representation, or self-government.

The nation is now "thinking aloud" through the brain and voice of Congress. The voices of the Jingoists are no longer heard. In the long speeches little is said about planting the Flag in the Orient. The serious situation is realized, and the more thoroughly the questions are investigated, the stronger is the disposition to act with caution, and at the same time discharge the duty of the nation, if that duty can be defined, towards the Filipinos.

## THE DRAMA.

So valuable may be the instruction given to school children through the stage, the German educators have introduced the living drama as a part of current education in the city of Hamburg. In November last "Wilhelm Tell" was given before 8,000 children.

It was to be followed by other plays of similar character. The earnest apostles of education in America are now giving some attention to the subject. It seems to be conceded that the living drama, like the painting must serve a high purpose in educating children. As a school of manners and conversation the drama will, in time take a leading part because those who present it have the special opportunities for making themselves leaders and instructors in these important matters.

The most marked trait or characteristic of the late Judge H. A. Widemann was a strong and influential individuality. He was a man of sound judgment and of the best instincts and his power of leadership was always in the direction that he believed right.

## JUDGE WIDEMANN.

One of the admirable traits in the character of the late Judge Widemann was his steady loyalty to the native race. Having allied himself to it, by marriage, he accepted the consequences political and social, and became a conspicuous example of fidelity to it, under adverse circumstances. His influence, in this regard was of an elevating kind. This loyalty to the native race involved the necessity of a similar loyalty to the Monarchy. He was, and until the end, remained its steadfast friend.

It is known that he declared himself to be one of the earliest of the annexationists. This opinion was expressed, if we are correctly informed, soon after his arrival here, and at the time Kamehameha III and his government, for sufficient reasons, were willing and anxious to place the Islands under the protection of the United States. Subsequent events modified this opinion, and he became a steadfast supporter of the Monarchy. Rightly or wrongly, he saw in the Monarchy the only remaining bulwark against the invasion of aliens, and the preservation of the native race. In taking this position, he may have shown a defective insight into the logic of historical events, but he followed the general example of men, and among them, the wisest, who are governed by their sentiments rather than by dry reasoning. Those who disagreed with him can and should generally concede that he was entitled to respect, and perhaps, even honor, for his unflinching adherence to a cause which, in his opinion, involved the social life, and the happiness of those who were to come after him, and preserve his memory. His integrity of purpose in this respect raised him above the average man, and made him a notable character in our local history.

## CHANGE IN LABOR CONDITIONS.

It is the general impression that the United States is the Paradise of the workingman. It is the object of the theory and practice of the protectionists to make it so. From time to time parallels are drawn and published, showing the striking contrast between the abject life of the British or European laborer in contrast with that of the highly paid and free American workingman. Whenever statements are made by the free traders that indicate the existence of comfort and contentment among the sons of toil in foreign lands, flat contradictions have been issued at once, and the authors of the statements have been charged with un-Americanism.

At the recent meeting of the Federation of Labor, held in Kansas City, two British delegates were present. One of them, Mr. Thorne, the Secretary of the British Gasworkers Union, was asked on his return to England for his impressions of America. He replied: "Old England for me. The men earn more money in the United States, but they are not nearly so well off. Bread is ten pence a quartet loaf. No, I am pleased to get back, and I certainly, as a workingman, would not choose the States for a home."

There is however, this difference between the workingmen of the two countries. The American has at present more wants than the Englishman, and requires more wages to supply them. He will not accept some of the conditions of the Englishman's life. He may not get any better food or clothes than the Englishman, but he is not contented if he fails to obtain some kinds of luxuries. So near alike are the conditions of many trades on both sides of the Atlantic, the steamship lines do a large business in carrying men back and forth who labor in one country or the other, according to the prevailing rates of wages.

## THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

In spite of the contempt which the proud Anglo-Saxon has theoretically for the Chinese, the three days of the Chinese New Year show the practical power of these "heathen" over us in domestic matters.

It seems that these holidays must be celebrated, according to traditions, by a total isolation from that class of people called "Foreign Devils," by the Chinese scholars and populace. It is during these days that the Celestials purify themselves from the stain of contact with low born aliens, and bring themselves back to a closer touch with their own very numerous gods and idols.

As we must submit to this bloodless but firm Chinese despotism, and permit household matters to fall into confusion, and every family "becomes its own cook," is there any reason why there should not be a new order of things, and all classes be brought together in harmony during these three days of suspense? The situation suggests that all denominations, together with those belonging to none, should unite in establishing three days of Fasting, coincident with the Chinese refusal to prepare food for the multitude. The Anglo-Saxon instead of being at the mercy of these Orientals would simply inform them that their services were not required. For those

who, owing to sickness, needed nourishment, public soup houses could be provided, with strict regulations forbidding the indulgence of the healthy and strong. Aside from the refining influence of hunger, for three days, upon the soul, there would be nothing better for the best hygienic condition of the overfed citizen, than semi-starvation for several days. Even a suggestion that our able bodied citizens should resort to the mountains and live on "roots" during the Chinese New Year, would be endorsed by many physicians, as a most beneficial change. Only by pursuing some feasible plan of this kind, can we enforce and realize the maxim that "all things work together for good," for, during these Chinese holidays, all things seem to be working together for bad.

## THE THEATRE.

Dr. Bishop, as it may be seen in another column, continues to rebuke a class of men and women in this community, who attend the theatre, and who are quite as sensitive and intelligent on the subject of their social duties as he is.

The reason has been asked, why the "stage" been so important a part of the social life of the world. Sidney Smith gives an excellent reason.

"Man could direct his ways by plain reason, and support his life by tasteless food; but God has given us wit, and flavor; and brightness and laughter; and perfumes, to enliven the day of man's pilgrimage, and to charm his pained steps over the burning marl."

What God put into man, the theological schools, in their own wisdom, struck out as non-essential and impertinent. When Henry Ward Beecher said from his pulpit that "the angels laughed," the solemn schools called it sacrilege. At last we are beginning to find out that we possess some faculties, which were given us by the Almighty, to charm our pained steps over the burning marl. The play is only one manifestation.

## THE JEWS.

The Jew succeeds in France. "There are in each Chamber of the Corps Legislatif at least four or five Jews; out of eighty-nine Prefects, forty-seven are Jews; and there is a large proportion of Jews in all the administrative departments throughout France. Some of the highest magistrates and some of the highest officers in the army are Jews; their success in the financial world is a matter of history in all countries where they have had any chance; and it is a success which has been made in an open field and on equal conditions with competitors of other races. In the world of scholarship there is an increasing number of men of Jewish birth who achieve distinction; the same thing may be said of science and literature."

In spite of the fact that Columbia College, in the city of New York, was founded by Americans for the education of Americans, the Jewish students are now dominating in its classes, and the "swell" young men of the city prefer Harvard or Yale. The prediction is made that within fifty years, the Jews will own the larger part of the real and personal estate of the city. Seven years ago the Century published an article in which it was stated that on Broadway, the great artery of trade in that city, about four-fifths of the mercantile houses were Jewish. A majority of the bankers are Jews. Although the majority of the Tammany party are Irishmen, they have repeatedly elected Jews to high city office.

Marvelous as the history of the Jews has been in Europe, it is still more marvelous in America. When the rich Jews were ostracized in social life, because their manners were bad, and their education defective, they began to cultivate manners, and pay attention to the amenities of life. With their usual cleverness, they have formed an attractive refined social life of their own, enough to make it distinctive in the great city, and with the power of wealth behind them, will soon command the best social recognition. At the same time they do not seem to be anxious to enter American society. Over one-fourth of the children in the public schools are Jewish, and the proportion in the city college and the normal school is still larger.

The Jews are evidently destined to take a leading part in the evolution of the American nation. The time has not yet come for them to exercise a strong influence on the religious thought of the people. Their intellectual strength, under the influence of the schools and universities will, in another generation, place many of them among our best political and social leaders.

## CHOATE ON CHARITY.

A public meeting for the raising of funds to support the Berkshire farm was recently held in New York. The farm contains 600 acres, and furnishes the means of educating bad boys. Mr. Joseph H. Choate spoke earnestly on

## Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BROWNE, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1, six for \$6.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla

are the only pills to take the subject. Among other things, he said:

One would think it would be necessary only to whisper to the people of this city that such an institution existed to have it placed on a firm and permanent foundation. However, the habitually charitable people in this city are not the ones to whom the appeal should be made. If there is any set of overcrowded and overworked people it is the habitually charitable of New York. It is said that to be successful a man must learn to save and invest his earnings in early life. It is no less true that the habit of charity must be acquired in early life. That is the reason we have so many rich curmudgeons in this city anywhere from thirty to eighty years old. The thought of giving in charity brings terror to their minds and a quaking to their hearts. I know a good many of them. So does each of you. If I had time before my prophesied departure from this country there is nothing I would enjoy more than to squeeze something out of them. The object is worth the effort, for it is the making of a man out of something worse than useless. It appeals to the common sense and economic sense of the people.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

The First California has earned a change of post.

Gen. Gomez has exchanged the sword for the sandbag.

It is hoped the discussion on cemetery site will not furnish first tenants for the new burying ground.

In exploiting bicycle tire syndicates, Promoter Hooley did the very next thing to speculating in air.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Havana grasped a bunch of American ideas so soon as the crop came to the surface.

Joe Marsden will be pained to learn that the mongoose is being used in experiments at the leprosy station. It is hoped there is no danger in the practice.

Capt. Barker is to be commended for his decision to remain outside with the heavy-draft Oregon at this critical time in the cruise of the battleship. He remembers the Texas.

Colorado, the Centennial State, does not propose to be outdone by the Rand or the Klondike in gold production. But the blow of prosperity will kill the silver party in the State.

The advocates of the standing army of 100,000 were hard put in the House at Washington. The bill as it has passed is a surrender on the part of its advocates rather than even a compromise.

C. S. Desky should be told quietly, but earnestly, that there may be some delay in the extension of Fort street. With his new building every few weeks he is rather galloping in the direction of the mauka terminus of the thoroughfare.

It is not apprehended that there is really any danger of a ship with Hawaiian flag and cargo being caught at sea and confiscated for lack of national identity. The routes are not in pirate tracks.

The Waialua shares controversy is now getting interesting. The issues are reached and the sledge-hammer answer given to the San Francisco claimants may be taken as the first of a series of sharp statements.

Be thankful for the balmy climate of Hawaii net. In the midwest in the United States they are hanging extensions on the thermometers. Travelers by wagon road are frozen to death in sight of houses and railroad traffic is suspended.

Sufficient observation was made by Lord Charles Beresford along one Oriental line to warrant him in making the statement that in his judgment Chinese would prove excellent soldiers. Chinese for the new army are now being drilled by British officers.

Some of the citizens who are watching Mr. Deaky's operations in the neighborhood of the intersection of Fort and Beretania streets shake their

## ON UPPER FORT

New Orpheum Block with Stores and Rooms.

## IT IS CHAS. S. DESKEY'S LATEST

Two Stories—Brick Veneer—is to be Finished in a Rush—in Front of Theater.

The excavation work on Chas. S. Deskey's new Orpheum block, on Fort, just above Beretania, is now under way and within sixty days must the contractors complete the building.

The Orpheum block will be two-story veneer brick. It will have a frontage on Fort street of 120 feet with a depth of 60 feet. There is no especial or typical style or design to the general building. It has very wide projecting cornices and has a center pediment, in which is inscribed "Orpheum Block, 1899."

The store fronts on the main floor have been patterned after the modern Eastern fronts, with very large plate glass. The doors set back about five feet from the walk and immense plate glass side-lights give them a very attractive and metropolitan appearance. The entrance ways overhead are artistically panelled.

There are five stores, each nineteen feet wide. In the center is an entrance way—14 feet—leading to the theater which sets back 70 feet from the sidewalk. The store way adjoining the entrance is designed for a restaurant. On the makai and mauka sides are passageways leading from the exits of the theater.

The second story will be divided up into rooms for lodging purposes. These rooms will be modernly arranged, with closets and baths. Large corridors have been provided for on the upper floor and three skylights will give ample light to the inside rooms. There will be twenty-nine rooms in all on the second floor. The ventilation throughout will be excellent; particular attention having been given this point by the architects.

The theater is already erected and has seating capacity of about 1,000.

The Orpheum block will be the first brick veneer building to be erected in Honolulu. H. L. Kerr & Company are the architects and builders.

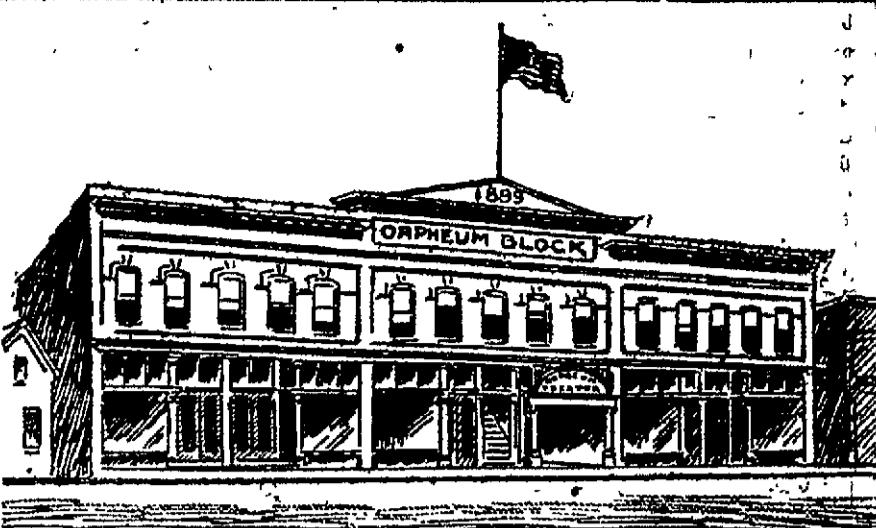
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## A SENORA ABOARD.

One of the passengers aboard the U. S. Transport steamship Morgan City was a lovely matron of the perfect, highest, Castilian type. She had the deftly chiselled features, the bewilderment wealth of hair, the deep black soul windows beneath arched brows, delicate as thistle down, the lips of the aristocrat, the teeth of an Oriental queen and all the elegance and grace of bearing that could well be imagined. She was all that one would picture the darling of a select household of Old Madrid. Her was such a personality as fate visions conjure. Senora was of Spain. She is the wife of an officer in the American navy and journeys to join her husband in the service of his country in the Philippines. What her thoughts are, what experiences are in store for her might be materialized into a romance with much shading of sadness. From the expression of her features, unconsciously betraying a pride of family and race, nothing could be guessed. Senora was untroubled on the ship. It is fancied that it would be difficult to disturb her equilibrium. She traveled before her marriage to the American continent and has lived in the United States about five years, being prominent in the society circles of one of the large cities. Senora exhibits no sentiment. There is the deepest regard for her on the ship. As a diversion she has organized a class in Spanish. There are recitations twice day and the language is used as much as possible.

## MILES IN DANGER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: The reiteration by Major-General Miles in a statement given out for publication in New York last night that the beef served to the soldiers in the war with Spain had been poisoned by chemicals and was unfit to eat, may have a decided bearing on the official future of the Major-General commanding the Army. Up to this time General Miles has been protected from being called to account for his criticism of the Administration through the promise of immunity from prosecution to witnesses testifying before the War Investigating Commission and because he declined to acknowledge responsi-



CHAS. S. DESKEY'S NEW BUILDING.

(Plans by H. L. KERR &amp; CO.)

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bility for the interviews purporting to have been had with him by newspaper reporters. The patience of the Administration has been severely tried and the latest contribution of the commanding General has about exhausted it.

## Their Excuse Valid.

It is learned that it was incorrect and unjust on the part of the Advertiser to say that the German officers on a ship of their country at Rio were in any way discourteous to the officers of the American navy aboard the Oregon or Iowa. It happened, as is now well settled, that the day on which the Germans sent regrets instead of attending a function on the day, was a German holy day. The incident of the cheering was an affair entirely between the Britishers and Americans.

## MUCH MORE GOLD

## Greatest Strike of Yellow Metal Yet Known.

Seems to Surpass the Klondike Ore that Runs 80 Per cent. Many Millions in Sight

DENVER (Col.), Jan. 29.—The recent strike of the Isabella, at Cripple Creek, has rendered the Colorado mining world speechless with amazement, and the rest of the world interested in the production of gold is likely to be stricken the same way as soon as the facts of the discovery are learned. It is stated by a committee of newspaper men who visited the property to-day that half the wonders of the mine cannot be told, for the ore is of such a character as not to be believed unless seen and subjected to severe tests. The strike began with a streak of sylvanite eighteen inches wide, overlaid with a seam of stuff that was almost pure gold of the same width. The latter could be whittled with a jack-knife into shreds like lead, and many of the miners employed in the workings, who had experience in the famous silver mines of Aspen, where silver was taken out in almost pure state by the medium of saws and chisels, say this display of gold surpasses that stuff as dross compares to precious metal.

Since Saturday the same have opened out until now there is a display of gold twenty feet long and six feet wide, with three inches thick of solid gold metal that will not require any treatment before selling to the Mint. This stuff will run at the rate of \$300,000 to a ton, and with the streak widening and lengthening it is estimated that there is \$5,000,000 in sight. This is heralded as the greatest strike of gold in the history of the world, as the best metallurgists cannot recall anything of a similar nature in all their readings or experiences.

## RACE WAR THREATENED

Shots Exchanged Between Mexican Penitentes and Americans.

SANTA FE (N. M.), Feb. 1.—Word has been received here that twenty shots were exchanged two nights ago in Taos Plaza between the native Mexican penitentes and the American element. Owing to wretched marksmanship no one was hit, but the condition of things up there is so tense that it only needs the shooting of a Mexican or an American to start the entire county in blaze and drench it with blood.

The Americans are ready to move their families away on short notice.

The members of the Legislature from that section, for purposes of protection, will urge the speedy organization of the New Mexican Rangers Company.

A member of the Legislature says it is only a question of a short time before one side or the other will wipe its opponent off the face of the earth.

Taos county has been the seat of every insurrection in New Mexico,

both national and local, Indian and Mexican, since the Territory was ceded by Mexico.

## IS NO JUSTICE

## Prediction that Dreyfus Cannot Be Cleared.

Too Much Sentiment Causes Injury by His Friends—May War on Jews.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The most ardent supporters of the theory that Dreyfus was unjustly condemned now admit that there is no longer the least hope that justice will be done. A prominent member of the University of Paris, who from the first has been a champion of a revision of the trial, says:

"For ninety-nine out of a hundred Frenchmen the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus is a matter of sentiment. All the reasoning in the world would not induce them to change their attitude. There are millions of Frenchmen who will insist upon Dreyfus' guilt in spite of any proof to the contrary. A feature of the situation is that the attitude of this majority is dictated by motives which they believe to be deserving of the highest respect. I admit that some of the Dreyfusards are much to blame for this. The best cause may be ruined by disreputable adherents, and there are men on the Dreyfus side of whom every patriotic Frenchman is the natural enemy. While the majority of us have been merely demanding that justice should be done, a pestilent minority has made this demand an excuse for virulent onslaughts on institutions we hold in great esteem."

In conclusion the member of the university predicted that the result of the agitation will be an onslaught of unparalleled violence on the Jews, as the masses are convinced that they are at the bottom of the whole trouble."

## WILL BE SAVED.

Gen. Eagan Guilty, But Will Set Off Lightly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—On the first ballot, and without a dissenting vote, General Charles Patrick Eagan has been found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman."

This comes from a source which is almost as trustworthy as a member of the court-martial would be. General Eagan having been found guilty upon the first charge, it followed as a matter of course that he was guilty of the second offense. The penalty for the first offense is fixed by law at dismissal from the Army, and the court has no discretion in the matter, but must make this recommendation.

General Eagan will not be dismissed, however. The finding of the court was pro forma, for the use of the language charged and admitted was sufficient to bring about this verdict. Upon the plea of extenuation, the court could not act.

But the President, having power to modify and ameliorate the penalty, will let General Eagan go with a reprimand. Possibly he may also be placed on waiting orders and afterward retired.

## CALIFORNIA SENATORSHIP

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1.—Two ballots were taken for United States Senator today, with practically no changes in the relative position of the leaders. The ballots were the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth of the session. The lowest number of votes for the session were cast on the thirty-ninth ballot, ninety-six. The thirty-eighth ballot resulted as follows:

Grant	22
Burns	19
Bullock	13
Barnes	10
Scott	2
Bard	3
Estate	1
Felton	1
White (D)	24
Rosenfeld (D)	2
De Vries (D)	1
Total	97

The thirty-ninth ballot was the same except that Grant had twenty-one votes. Radcliff refraining from voting to correct the erroneous pairing of a Burns man.

Visitor—"Tommy, I wish to ask you a few questions in grammar." Tommy—"Yes, sir." Visitor—"If I give you the sentence, 'The pupil loves his teacher,' what is that?" Tommy—"Sarcasm!"

Impure Blood  
Suffered for three years

Mr. F. Westall of Mitcham, So. Australia, sends us his portrait which shows a smooth and healthy condition of the skin. But he has had the following experience.



"For the past three years I have been suffering from an eruption of the body. medical attendance and hospitalization to take care of the disorder and application, but this did not do me the slightest good. In fact I tried all sorts of medicine and nothing seemed to relieve me. My life was a burden. I had no appetite and I could not sleep. I was strongly advised to try

DR. AYER'S  
Sarsaparilla

by a friend who had received great benefit from it. I did so, and after taking only two bottles I felt better. I continued taking the Sarsaparilla and altogether took six bottles. I am now free from the eruption and can eat and sleep as well as I ever did in my life. It is now about eight months since I was cured, and I am sure I can say the cure is permanent one."

For confirmation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

## CORRECTION

The rainfall table on Page 3 of today's Gazette is for the year 1898, and not for the month of January, as erroneously stated in the headline

Chinese New Year.

This will be the big Konohi night.

Hana Plantation, \$19.75 bid \$19.87 asked.

Sugar is 4 5-16, an advance of one-sixteenth.

Hawaiian Commercial \$66.50 bid, \$66.75 asked

Hutchinson Plantation, \$34.00 bid, \$34.25 asked.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lose go to California this month.

W. D. Alexander, Jr., will go to California next month.

Sam Widdifield is confined in the hospital at Manila.

Both transports have a big mail for the soldier boys at Manila.

Tom Gay is on the island of Kahoolawe looking after his interests.

Special meeting of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, this evening, Friday, at 7:30.

The Klondike clean-up for the coming season is estimated at \$50,000,000.

Inspector General of Schools Townsend has gone to Kauai on an official trip.

Contractor Kerr is building a beautiful residence for Robert Lewers at Walkiki.

Paul Rosenberg received five well-bred horses from San Francisco on the C. D. Bryant.

The Senator and Ohio are carrying about 5,000 tons of Government stores to Manila.

The Board of Health may request the use of the Troquols for the next official trip to Molokai.

Colonel and Mrs. Macfarlane will leave for San Francisco on the City of Peking next week.

James Campbell and E. S. Cunha will visit San Francisco in April, accompanied by their families.

The Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Co. has changed its name to the Apokaa Sugar Company, Limited.

John Dow has left Wailuku plantation, and is now head luna at Kehie, Maui, under W. F. Pogue.

It is reported that John D. Spreckels is interested in some of the vessels lately seeking Hawaiian register.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Phillips, of San Francisco are staying at the Hawaiian hotel. Mrs. Phillips was formerly Mrs.

Henry F. Martin, and was the defendant in the famous Martin will case.

Capt. Powell is now in charge of the Salvation Army work in Honolulu.

Warden Henry stated yesterday that there were sixty-eight inmates at Oahu prison at the present time.

The new commission firm of Von Hamm and Young, has leased the Waterhouse stores on Queen street.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. A., who is in the city, is a son of Congressman Hull, of Iowa.

David Center has resigned the management of Walanae plantation to take charge of the new plantation on Molokai.

It is quite likely that Fred Meyers, now head luna at Walanae plantation, may be selected to succeed David Center as manager.

If you want an inferior cigar don't go to Hollister & Co.'s. They keep nothing but pure American, Havana and Manila cigars.

President Dole, with his staff officer, Maj. Geo. C. Potter, was a guest of Capt. Barker at luncheon yesterday, aboard the Oregon.

Ex S. G. Wilder, another car load of the celebrated Gurney cleanable refrigerators, direct from the factory, for W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

C. G. Ballentyne is expected to return from the States on any steamer now. He will probably come on the Aranagi, due February 17.

United States Special Agent Sewall had Capt. A. S. Barker and Flag Lieutenant Eberle, of the Oregon, for his guests at dinner last evening.

E. K. Miller and W. H. Crosson, tourists, will leave next week on a tour of Hawaii and Maui. They are charmed with the Islands and may locate here.

H. Allen, of Fraser & Chalmers, and Lieut. Eberle, of the Oregon, were classmates at Annapolis. They had a pleasant meeting in Honolulu yesterday.

Mrs. Waller and Miss Cosugan, prominent Oakland society people, are staying at the Hawaiian hotel. They will not return home until some time in March.

Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Kincaid will entertain the Young Men's Research Club at its meeting on February 17. P. M. Pond will read a paper on "Vocations and Avocations."

At the meeting of the stockholders of W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., held at their office February 9th, Miss L. A. Paris was elected treasurer vice Geo. H. Paris, resigned.

The Volcano Stables Company was given the contract to build one section on the Kaupakuea road, near Hilo. The price is \$6,749. Francisco Martin's bid on the work was \$8,350.

Among the treasures aboard the Oregon is the mammoth silver punchbowl service presented to that ship by the Oregonians in 1897. Capt. Barker was her commander at the time.

# HOME TRIP OF OREGON

Incidents of Voyage to Pacific  
From New York.

WAS HONORED ALONG ROUTE

In Company of Iowa—A Spanish  
Gunboat—A President's Brief  
Comment.

The story of the voyage of the battleship Oregon from San Francisco around to the Cuban waters last year, is quite generally known. The mind of the American people was on her during this historic trip. Her arrival at the different ports along the route was heralded in the despatches and published in every newspaper in the world.

While the return trip of the Oregon was made very quickly, numerous interesting incidents transpired which made it an eventful one to the five hundred officers and men aboard Captain Barker and some of his officers in talking to the Advertiser yesterday, made up this account of the voyage.

The Oregon left New York on October 12 last, accompanied by the battleship Iowa. The port of Bahia was reached on October 31, where a full supply of coal was taken on. On November 8 the vessels were on the high seas again headed for Rio de Janeiro. Three days' sail brought them to this port.

A week of festivities took place at Rio. American Minister Bryan entertained the officers at a garden party given at Petropolis, a summer resort nestled among the Organ Mountains. A grand ball at one of the hotels took place in the evening. On the day the Oregon minstrel troupe gave a performance and the English and German officers in port were invited to attend. Every English officer attended while not a single German officer put in an appearance. When the English officers put off in their launches after the evening's entertainment they gave up three terrific cheers for the Anglo-American alliance.

On the following day the British warships Flora and Beagle were decorated and a reception tendered the American officers. The day after that the Iowa gave a return reception. The German naval officers were invited but sent regrets. On Thursday, which was the day following the Iowa's reception a grand fete was held aboard the largest of the German warships in port. This affair had been scheduled to take place several weeks. The Oregon and Iowa officers were asked to be present. Only a very few attended, however the majority of the officers refused to go for the reason that they did not believe that the regrets sent by the Germans were sincere. They became convinced of this fact when it was learned that the American flag was conspicuous by its absence among the elaborate decorations on the German war vessel.

During the stay of the warships in the Rio port, the inauguration of the new Brazilian President took place. None of the foreigners participated in the parade. The Oregon fired a salute of twenty-one guns. After the exercises the better people of Rio came aboard the Oregon and Iowa and congratulated the officers upon the magnificent victory attained by America in the war. Each officer was presented with a bronze medal bearing the Brazilian seal in appreciation of their bravery and loyalty to their native land.

The vessels left Rio harbor on November 19 and arrived off Montevideo five days later. They anchored nine miles from the city because of the shallow water nearer and also for the reason that the Río de la Plata river is noted for heavy gales along near the wharf in Montevideo which is in plain sight of the Oregon. The Spanish torpedoboat Temerario was the Temerario so was captured in Spain in 1898. It was the Oregon who destroyed her. While Captain Clark then in command of the Oregon and his men were running in the Mendozito coast without lights and keeping a sharp lookout for this torpedo boat the Temerario was going a full speed in the Plata river and when the Oregon reached Montevideo he was seen.

A revolution was brewing in Uruguay between the different political factions. During one of the receptions at the port a Spaniard came aboard and walking to the starboard deck cried out what Engineer

Burt claims was "Sacramento," meaning, "O Lord, save us!"

The big battleships left Montevideo on December 1 and entered the Straits of Magellan on December 6. At sunset on December 10, they passed Cape Pillar, the western entrance to the straits and found the long swells of the Pacific. Then the Oregon made a sweeping bow and welcomed the Iowa into her home and the Iowa nodded her thanks. The ocean was found as peaceful as its name implies. But on the second day out from the straits, a terrific gale was encountered and the fleet was broken up. They were bandaged together again at Valparaiso on December 17. Christmas day was spent at sea and Callao was reached on the day following. Several entertainments were given the officers in this port by the American and British residents of the place.

President Pierriola, of Peru, was a call on Captain Barker during the Oregon's stay in Callao. He spent several hours aboard the big vessel, taking it from bow to stern and from the hurricane deck to the hold. When he had seen all, President Pierriola turned to Captain Barker and said: "Your vessels are historic and not mere promises."

## USE OF THE ELEU

### Is Objection to Hauling Vessels in Harbor.

Pilots to Do the Mooring—Chamber of Commerce Ideas—Report—H. A. Wideman's Death

W. B. Godfrey, J. F. Hackfeld, F. M. Swanzy, F. A. Schaefer and C. L. Wight comprising the harbor committee, made their report at the meeting of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce yesterday forenoon. The report, which is as follows, was ordered sent to the Minister of the Interior.

"Your special committee for the purpose of inquiring into the duties of the harbor master and pilots of this port and making recommendations respecting the duties of these officials, and respecting any other matters concerning the shipping in this harbor, which may seem proper to them, beg leave to submit the following recommendations:

"That an assistant to the harbor master be appointed, for the purpose of moving vessels in the harbor, and in case the assistant be engaged, that the masters of vessels be empowered to move their vessels to such berths or moorings as the harbor master or his assistant shall designate.

"The pilots (under the direction of the harbor master or his assistant) be required to moor all incoming vessels and also to take charge of outgoing vessels from such berths as they may occupy when ready for sea.

"That the tug boat Eleu, whenever available, be employed in moving vessels in the harbor instead of hauling by lines as formerly.

That the government be requested to consider the advisability of extending the Kekuanan wharf thirty feet in length."

An assistant harbor master has already been appointed.

The Chamber voted that the time was not opportune for an industrial and agricultural fair at Honolulu.

A. J. Campbell, proposed by Gilbert J. Waller and Joseph G. Cooke, was elected to membership.

### HEALTH AT MANILA

Otis Says That a Hospital at Nagasaki Is Unnecessary

WASHINGTON January 23.—General Otis commanding the military forces in the Philippines has called the War Department as follows:

MANILA January 21.—The construction of a hospital at Nagasaki is unnecessary. The health of the command is good. Diseases are successfully treated here, except chronic bowel difficulty and rheumatism. I send a number of such cases Monday by the transport Zealandia to San Francisco. If peace prevailed I might establish a hospital in the mountains where recuperation would be rapid. The construction of a hospital at Corregidor is suggested.

OTIS

MILANO January 22.—Colonel Lee, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes has had proposals for the erection of a large refrigerating plant at Manila. He uses the services of the department of the interior in the preparation of the

"I have never seen the like before in the country." Col. Cholera and Diarrhoea Regimed with him—Medical Adviser (New York Times). For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., who sole agents for the U.S.A. and dealers

## IS THEATRE BAD?

Letter, Article and Response on the Subject.

### REV. S. E. BISHOP'S POSITION

His Note to the Editor and Comment in "Friend"—Reply Made to Arguments.

EDITOR P. C. A.—To misstate your opponent's position, betrays consciousness that your own position is weak.

You thus misrepresent me, as declaring that the theatre "saturates the mind with vile and salacious images." I was quoting another's language in order to show the comparative moderation of my own, which you had criticized. The words were expressly quoted from a Methodist paper of high standing.

I neither endorse nor deny the justice of the language. There may be truth in it, judging by a recent statement of a reporter how ladies at the Opera House had to blush about the Orpheum. I know nothing.

Again, why, when busy in vilifying my mental attitude, do you omit to notice that I fully admit the possibility of a pure and elevating drama? Have you no capacity for fairness, no discrimination?

"The majority of theatre-goers are persons of debased life and thought." Yes, the majority of men in every city may correctly be so described. That majority are not such persons as the pure-minded can comfortably be intimate with. Can you controvert this statement? But this debased majority of men form the majority of the patrons of the theatre. Their tastes have to be catered to, or financial success is lacking. Hence the better class who want a clean and elevating drama, can seldom control the situation.

The foregoing has been the position taken in both of my brief articles in "The Friend," which you have attacked. I should be glad to have a cessation of indiscriminate abuse and a reasonable reply given to my argument, if one can be given.

Yours truly,

S. E. BISHOP.

The article published in The Friend, to which the Advertiser has alluded, is the following:

**MORE ABOUT THE THEATER.**  
Our good neighbor of the Advertiser is grieved at the "bigotry" of The Friend in retaining some of the old-time prejudice of our Missionary Fathers against the theater. Here then is something more to afflict our neighbor's sensibilities.

In a Methodist paper of high standing lately appears a New Year story of a man who, in a dream is confronted with the ghastly shade of his last New Year's resolutions. You promised to excuse impure thoughts from your mind. But how have you done? You have constantly attended the theater, and saturated your mind with vile and salacious images, until your whole soul is foul!

There are theaters and theaters. Probably there is a difference between the Honolulu Opera House and the Orpheum. We are not well informed as to that. Our objection to theaters in general is not that a pure and elevating drama is not possible, but that a paying theater must almost necessarily cater to depraved popular tastes.

The majority of theater-goers are persons of debased life and thought. The drama is quite sure to be adapted to the majority of its patrons and therefore becomes an unfit resort for those who wish to be pure in thought and elevated in aim.

There reader of Dr. Bishop's two communications will see that he does not stand "neutral," but endorses extreme views. The subject of theatre-going is important, because it is already a marked feature in the social, and isolated life here, if there is any such thing as pure social life beyond Dr. Bishop's sphere of influence.

When Dr. Bishop states that the majority of theatre-goers are persons of debased life and thought, he is as ignorant on the subject as Edward Atkinson is ignorant when he tells the people of New England that the missionaries robbed the native Hawaiians. Both are dealing in second hand information. It is an interesting fact that the majority of the clergymen of New York city and Boston have not in many years preached against theatre-going. These men were and are in the way of getting at the facts, because so many of the professors Christians go to the play.

If Dr. Bishop will take the trouble to inquire in the right direction he will find that with the exception of what are called "vices" the theaters cannot pass unless they are respectable. Why? Because respectable women rarely make up the attendance at the theaters. The wives and daughters and sons of men of all classes and they will not tolerate indecency. The writer has attended the Old Bowery theatre in New York city at various times for many years. See my people! do not patronize it. But he never heard on a stage any language that was "of-

fensive," but he has heard time and again, persons who never entered it, denounce its "immorality." On that stage, as on all others, virtue must triumph over villainy, or the "gods" in the gallery will make trouble.

The writer has listened to the talk of many theatrical managers, and they have all agreed in declaring, that whenever a theatre got the reputation of being "off color," it lost its patronage. Why? Because the great majority of theatre-goers are quiet, respectable people, who prefer going to a play as their most satisfactory recreation. The only recreation of thousands of women in the cities, is theatre-going. Their husbands, fathers and brothers would not tolerate impure expression on the stage. If Dr. Bishop had declared aloud from the centre aisle of the Opera house, during one of Nance O'Neill's plays, that "the majority of the audience were persons of debased life and thought," he would have raised a riot in defense of pure womanhood. That audience fairly represented the average morality and thought of audiences at the majority of theatres elsewhere.

We object to the distorted views that Dr. Bishop expresses, because they are not founded on fact. Morbid critics of the same type, object to fiction in literature, because, they say, a paying novel must cater to depraved popular tastes. But the question of the value and place of fiction is now stilled, and so is the value and place of the play.

Recognizing the fact that the theatre is a permanent institution; that its morality keeps abreast of the average morality of the times; that it should have, and will have, an elevating influence on the manners and thought of the people; that the number of "educated" people who attend it is increasing for good and excellent reasons, we denounce with some indignation the quotation made in The Friend, regarding the "vile images" conjured up in the diseased mind of a theatre-goer. It is a manifestation of the unwholesome opinion of a certain divine who forbade the opening of Milton's Paradise Lost, in his family, because of the matters contained in the sixth book.

So long as Dr. Bishop chooses to say that the theatre is an "unfit resort for those who wish to be pure in thought," we shall indulge in what he calls "indiscriminate abuse," in defense of pure men and women in this place who are grossly insulted by his wild conjectures.—The Editor.

NEW SOUTH WALES

LONDON, January 23.—Earl Beauchamp has been appointed Governor of New South Wales.

ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS, ADDRESS MESSRS. CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD., 27 KILBY STREET, BOSTON OR C. BREWER & CO., LTD., HONOLULU AGENTS.

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## New York Line.

The ship Emily F. Whitney will sail from New York for Honolulu on March 1st, and the bark Fooing Suey will leave April 15th from New York for Honolulu, if sufficient inducement offers.

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**STATE AND CABLE**

**Argument to Chamberlain by Sanford Fleming.**

**IS AGAINST PRIVATE OWNERSHIP**

**Plans for Imperial Lines—in the Pacific—Not to Touch Hawaii—Rates.**

Sir Sanford Fleming, whose name is associated with the organization and advocacy of the most practical scheme yet advanced for the construction of the Pacific cable, has addressed a communication to Mr. Chamberlain urging the adoption of a system of state-owned cables for the Empire.

Sir Sanford Fleming instances in support of his argument the success which has attended the change from a telegraph service managed by private companies to a telegraph service owned by the state and administered under the post office department. Before the transfer complaints were frequent and well founded as to the inefficiency of the telegraph service, and the business done was much restricted.

After the transfer and the reorganization of the service by which it was accompanied the public gained the advantage of cheap messages, and business developed to such an extent that receipts progressively increased. Before the transfer, which took place in 1870, the cost of sending a message from London to Scotland or Ireland was about 6s. That this cost should have been reduced to 6d. without loss to the tax-payer Sir Sanford Fleming attributes entirely to the system of managing the telegraph lines as a public service. He further instances the example of European countries in which the same system has been successfully adopted, and draws the conclusion that the application of the principle of state ownership on a larger scale to the cable system of the Empire has now become desirable and expedient.

We can as yet (he points out) but faintly appreciate the extent to which the telegraph may be employed, because its use heretofore has been restricted on long-distance messages by almost prohibitory charges. If messages be exchanged between places not far apart, let us say between London and Edinburgh, or Toronto and Montreal, the gain in time by the use of the telegraph is considerable. But if the points of connection be far separated, such as London and Melbourne, or Ottawa and Cape Town, the comparison between a postal and telegraph service brings out the distinct value of the latter. In the cases last mentioned, while it would require the lapse of eight or ten weeks to obtain an answer to a letter by post, if the telegraph be employed a reply may be returned next day, or even the same day.

Existing long-distance cables are little used by the general public; it may be said not at all except in emergencies. They are used in connection with commerce, the growing need of which demand more and more the employment of the telegraph, but owing to the high charges exacted its use is limited to business which would suffer by delay. The cables are in the hands of private companies striving chiefly to earn large dividends, and who adopt the policy of charging high rates, in consequence of which trade and commerce is unduly taxed and its free development retarded. Were the cables owned by the state large profits would not be the main object, and, precisely as in the case of the land lines of the United Kingdom it would be possible to reduce charges so as to remove restrictions on trade and bring the service within reach of many now debarred from using it.

When the government assumed control of the island telegraph of the United Kingdom it was found possible greatly to reduce charges. In 1869, the year before the transfer, less than seven million messages were carried. At the transfer the rate was reduced to 1s per message; the traffic immediately increased nearly 50 per cent, and continued increasing until, in the tenth year, twenty-nine million messages were transmitted, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £354,060. In another decade the total annual business equalled ninety-four millions, the operations still resulting in a surplus of £251,806, although the charge for a message had been meanwhile reduced from one shilling to sixpence. It is indisputable that high charges restrict the utility of sea cables as well as of land lines, while low charges have the opposite effect. A few years ago, the tariff of charges between Australia and London was 9d per word. The proposal to establish the Pacific cable and the discussion which followed led to the cheapening of the rate to 4s 9d per word. In 1890, the year before the rates were lowered, the gross business consisted of 827,278 words. Last year (1890) it had increased to 2,349,901 words. In 1890, with high charges,

the revenue was £351,468. In 1897, with reduced charges, the revenue was £567,852, or £226,384 in excess of 1890, when the highest rates were exacted.

The system of imperial cable construction put forward for adoption by Sir Sanford Fleming would have for its object to complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe and to "constitute a base for connecting every one of Her Majesty's possessions and naval coaling stations (Gibraltar and Malta excepted) by the most perfect means of conveying intelligence at our disposal. He divides the proposed cable system into three sections; one of which would be composed of cables in the Pacific ocean, one of cables in the Indian ocean, and one of cables in the Atlantic ocean.

The cables in the Pacific ocean would start from Victoria and find a first mid-ocean station at Fanning Island, a second at Fiji, and a third at Norfolk Island it would bifurcate, one branch extending to New Zealand and one to the eastern coast of Australia. Telegraphic communication across the continent would put it in touch with King George's Sound.

The cables in the Indian ocean would start from King George's Sound and find mid-ocean stations at Cocos Island and Mauritius, extending thence to Natal or Capetown. From Cocos Island connection would be made with Ceylon, Singapore and Honkong. From Mauritius connection would be made to Seychelles, Aden and Bombay.

The cables in the Atlantic should extend from Capetown to Bermuda, finding mid-ocean stations at St. Helena, Ascension and Barbadoes. From Bermuda connection would be made with Halifax and the existing Canadian and trans-Atlantic lines.

The total distance for which, under such a scheme, new cables would be required, is estimated by Sir Sanford at 23,000 knots, and the approximate cost of construction at from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000.

One advantage of completing the circuit of the Empire by a round-the-world system of British cables, upon which Sir Sanford Fleming lays special stress, is that each point touched "would be in connection with every other point by two routes, extending in opposite directions," thus practically constituting a double connection in each case.

The construction of a state-owned Pacific cable is, in Sir Sanford Fleming's opinion, the first step to be taken, and he once more restates his conviction that on a state undertaking such a cable would be "self-supporting from the first year of its establishment, and would admit of charges being lowered year by year."

**Another Victim Cured.**

**What a Honolulu Lady Has to Say of Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills.**

Many people are skeptical about taking so-called patent medicines, but a few testimonials as given below ought to convince the most skeptical that all remedies are not without merit.

Home testimonials certainly must be accepted as being first class and positive proof of the curative features of a remedy. Watch this space for a series of testimonials of people well and favorably known.

Mrs. Grace Dodd, 624 Young street, says: "I was troubled with enlargement of the liver; suffered severe pains in my right side and lame back for two years. After consulting a local physician and taking medicines of all kinds and failing to get relief I purchased a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and soon was relieved of the severe pains, could enjoy a good sleep and am satisfied the Pills cured me."

Doan's Kidney and Backache Pills can be obtained at the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Fort Street, at 50c a box.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

NEW YORK, January 23.—A sum special from Washington says: A new candidate for Librarian of Congress is Murat Halstead, the veteran Ohio politician and journalist, now editor of the Brooklyn Standard Union. He has, it is said, the support of the entire Ohio delegation in Congress, including Senator Hanna. Judge Day has also taken an active interest in Halstead's candidacy and has recommended his appointment to the President.

**AUTOMOBILE STAGE COACHES.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Santa Fe Railroad has made a contract with a local manufacturing company for the construction of a number of automobile stage coaches, to be used in transporting sight-seers from its station at Flagstaff, A. T., to the neighboring canyons in the Rocky Mountains. The coaches will have a capacity of eighteen passengers each.

**FLAG IN DOUBT**

**Side Issue in One of the Pending Registry Cases.**

**A DELAY IN GIVING CARGO**

**Amicable Deal Probable—An Exchange of Letters—Captain and Charterers Write.**

The controversy between Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and Col. Geo. W. Macfarlane over the charter of the bark Willscott, involving again the registry problem, is attracting the attention of the shipping people and business men generally. So far as utilizing the services of the ship is concerned, it is believed that an amicable arrangement will be made. This likely means a voyage to San Francisco for Castle & Cooke. It is desired to avoid having the ship upon the high seas when registry doubt is settled, as she likely would be if undertaking a voyage around the Horn. Col. Macfarlane is, of course determined to protect all his rights and is wondering if the agents have not provided for the Willscott to go outward from New York with cargo. Castle & Cooke, on the other hand, wish to be relieved of any possible question in getting their cargo entered when it reaches its destination. Following is correspondence in the case:

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6, 1899.  
Captain Thomas Peabody, Bark Willscott, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter of February 2nd, notifying us that the Hawaiian bark Willscott would be ready to receive cargo for stiffening on the morning of the 3rd inst., we beg to say:

We are informed that the question whether or not your vessel is entitled to Hawaiian registry is now in litigation. Without prejudice to our rights, and without committing ourselves in any respect as to our final action, we must decline to give you any cargo while the question of registry remains unsettled.

Respectfully yours,  
CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.,  
E. D. Tenney, Secretary.

Honolulu, H. I., Feb. 6, 1899.  
Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Ltd., City.

Gentlemen:—I hereby acknowledge receipt of your communication of even date herewith in which you acknowledge my letter of February 2nd notifying you that the bark Willscott would be ready to receive cargo for stiffening on the morning of the 3rd, and stating in reply thereto that you were informed that the question of whether or not the bark Willscott is entitled to Hawaiian registry is in litigation and without prejudice to your rights or committing yourselves as to your final action, you decline to give any cargo while the question of registry remains unsettled.

In reply I beg to call your attention to the fact that the Willscott received a temporary Hawaiian register on July 22nd, 1898.

The Charter Party by which you chartered the Willscott is dated October 31, 1898.

The said bark has been entered under said register, is still under the same, and the customs authority have informed me that they will clear her under such register when she is ready to sail.

On behalf of the said bark and her owners I hereby notify you that I do not admit that the fact that the question of whether the Willscott is to receive a permanent Hawaiian registry is now in litigation has any bearing upon your liability to the ship under your Charter Party. There has been no change in the status of the ship concerning her registration since you chartered her on the 31st of October last.

I notified you on the 2nd inst. that I would be ready on the 3rd to receive cargo for stiffening. You have not furnished it to me and I am being delayed therefore by you from performing the acts required to be done on the part of the Willscott, as required by the Charter Party.

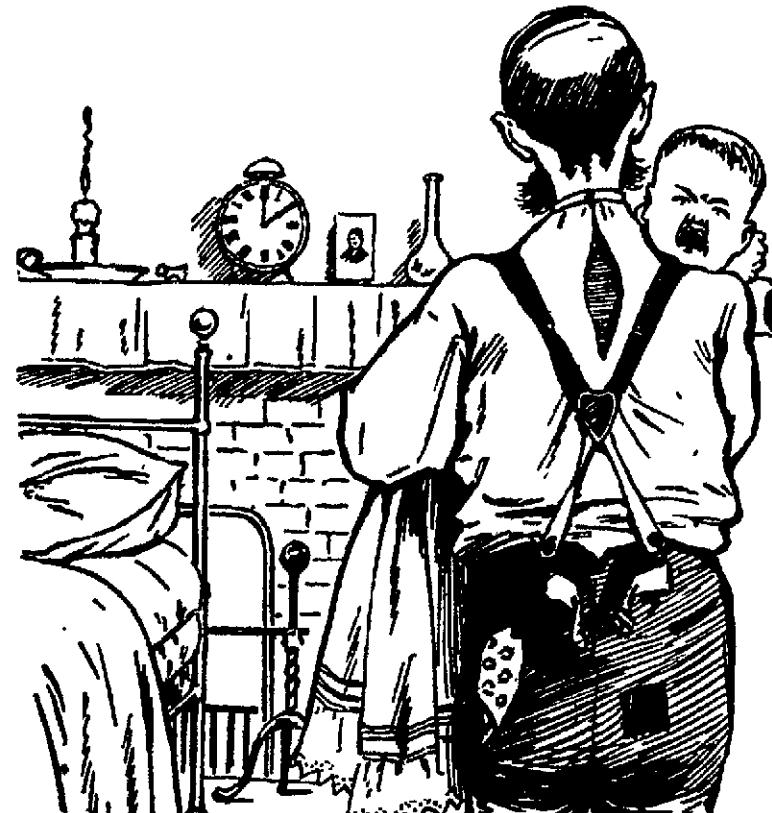
I hereby notify you that I claim that the thirty-five working lay days provided for in which to load at the loading port began to run on said 3rd inst., and that if, by reason of your delay, the said thirty-five working lay days are exhausted in procuring a load for the said bark, I shall hold you responsible in damages as provided by the Charter Party.

I also hereby again notify you that the bark Willscott is ready to receive freight in accordance with the terms of the Charter Party and request that you furnish the same.

I remain, Yours very truly,  
THOMAS PEABODY.  
Master Bark Willscott.

**HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.**

In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., to an old friend, Major G. A. Storer for twenty years United States Consul at Singapore, says: "While at Des Moines I became acquainted with a liniment known as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I found excellent against rheumatism as well as against soreness of the throat and chest (giving me much easier breathing). I had a touch of pneumonia early this week, and two applications freely applied to the throat and chest relieved me of it at once. I would not be without it for anything." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

**INSTANT RELIEF FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES**

and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humours of infants and children. CUTICURA REMEDIES are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. Post Office Dept., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. AGENT: "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," post free.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gen. Agts.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

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Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

**North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.**

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

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**North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.**

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1—Authorized Capital £2,000,000

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Paid up Capital £37,500

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3—Life and Annuity Funds 10,127,870

4—Accumulated Funds £18,558,989

Revenue Fire Branch £1,561,877

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches £1,378,611

£2,927,988

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

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**Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.**

</

**TWO U. S. T. SHIPS**

**Senator and Ohio Arrive for Brief Stops.**

**HAVE REGULARS FOR MANILA**

**Twenty-Second Infantry U. S. A.  
Brig.-Gen. Egbert—Freight;  
Dates of Departure.**

The United States transports Senator and Ohio are in port, having arrived early yesterday afternoon. The former is anchored at the old Fish-market wharf while the latter is tied up at the Irmgard wharf. They have the greater part of the Twenty-second Regiment of the United States Infantry aboard.

Little interest was taken in the arrival of the regulars. Considerable public ceremony was manifested when the soldier boys came during the earlier stages of the war.

Brigadier General Egbert is in command of the expedition. He has his headquarters on the Senator. On this same ship are 684 officers and men and a number of officers' wives. There are 164 recruits for the Eighteenth Twentieth and Twenty-third Infantries and Fifth artillery. The personnel of the cabin passengers includes: Brigadier General Egbert, Col. Hull and wife, Col. McCammon, Maj. Lockwood, wife and son, Capt. Fitzgerald, chaplain; Capt. J. F. Kreps, Capt. Hodges, Lieut. Gordon, quartermaster; Lieut. C. S. Morton, Lieut. F. W. Davison, Lieut. W. Chase, Dr. J. S. Kulp, Dr. J. W. Brewer, Lieut. H. R. Campbell, Lieut. A. C. Dalton, Lieut. C. H. Bridges, Lieut. D. S. Stanley, Lieut. Hall and wife, Lieut. Mur, Lieut. William Wagstaff and wife, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Newell and wife.

The Ohio carries 734 non-commissioned officers and privates. Maj. L. O. Parker is commanding the battalion. The officers are: Capt. John G. Baldwin, Capt. J. F. Morrison, Capt. T. D. Jones, Capt. W. H. Kell, Dr. C. Andrews, Lieutenants, R. D. Strong, H. L. Jackson, M. A. Batson, W. A. Campbell, O. R. Wolfe, T. W. Moore, C. W. Murphy, R. B. Parrot, D. L. Stone, J. W. Leonard and G. E. Thorne.

Lieut. Batson is of the Fourth Cavalry and is quartermaster of the transport.

The ladies aboard the Ohio are: Mrs. Egbert and two daughters, Mrs. Kell, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Elsie, Mrs. McCollough, Mrs. Mead, Miss Estelle Hine and Miss Annie E. McAvoy.

Both transports had a pleasant voyage and all are well. The Senator left a half hour ahead of the Ohio. The latter transport took the northerly course and was the first to reach port.

The Ohio will take on 1200 tons of coal and about ten tons of provisions. She will continue on her journey Sunday afternoon or Monday morning. The Senator will follow a day or so later.

J. B. Patterson is captain of the Senator. C. Swanson is first officer, J. Bowen, second officer, T. Sands, third officer; J. A. Dawson, chief engineer; W. Chisholm, first assistant engineer; H. M. Daggett, second assistant engineer; R. Donaldson, third assistant engineer; George Hume, chief steward; J. J. Campbell, purser.

The Ohio's officers are: Capt. Boggs, commander; Chas. Baring, first officer; F. Helberg, second officer; T. H. Lyon, third officer; C. C. Bowen, fourth officer; C. I. Gallagher, chief engineer; John Jackson, first assistant; H. Galagher, second assistant; W. F. Devlin, third assistant; R. H. Copley, chief steward; Alfred Burnley, second steward; Geo. H. Gunton, storekeeper, and Benjamin F. Hedges, purser.

**U. S. S. PHILADELPHIA**

Will Touch Here—German Assurances of Peace.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.**—The cruiser Philadelphia sailed today from San Diego bound according to official information for Samoa though she will touch at Honolulu. She should, according to all calculations, arrive at Apia about the 1st of March. The Philadelphia is fully equal in offensive power to the combined force of the two war ships now in the harbor of Apia.

Germany has given the State Department ample assurance of her intention to investigate the conduct of her agents at Samoa, and has promised their recall if it is shown that they violated the terms of the Berlin treaty.

These assurances are contained in dispatches from Ambassador White Secrétaire Hay is greatly pleased over the present situation. Copies of the proclamation issued at Samoa by the American and British consuls have been received. The remarkable feature about the proclamations warning the natives against violence is the fact that the German Consul failed to sign one. The situation is further cleared by an interview given our today by Ambassador von Hallwyl, in which he says America did not oppose Germany, and Germany did not oppose the Americans at Manus.

**First California**

The First California Volunteer Regt. will return home from Manila on the 20th and Morgan City orders have been issued to Major-General Otis by the War Department that the volunteer regiments of his force shall be sent back to the United States in the order in which they received their details.

**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.****ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.**

Tuesday, February 7. Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kauai; 480 sacks of sugar for Castle & Cooke; 1500 sacks for Alexander & Baldwin, and 2,000 sacks for F. A. Schaefer & Co.; 4 packages sundries. Schr. Kauikeaouli, from Hawaii.

Wednesday, February 8.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Kapaa; 3120 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co., 6 pieces of castings, 6 bags of rice and 11 packages sundries.

Thursday, February 9.

Stmr. Kilohana, Mosher, from Makaweli, Kauai; 2,700 bags of Makaweli sugar, for Alexander & Baldwin; 1640 bags of Waimea sugar for Castle & Cooke.

Schr. Mikahala, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, Kauai; 5,100 bags of sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co.

Schr. Iwa, Kaufmann, from Punahoa, Oahu, 450 bags of rice.

U. S. Transport Senator, Patterson, from San Francisco, with troops and Government stores for Manila.

U. S. transport Ohio, Boggs, from San Francisco, with 2500 tons general merchandise and troops for Manila.

P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from San Francisco.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 7.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Mitchell, for Honolua, Hakalau, Honomu and Pepee-ko, Hawaii.

Schr. Kinai, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Schr. Maui, Freeman, for Lahaina, Kahului, Keanae, Hana, Hamoa, Kipahulu and Nahiku.

Schr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Nawiiliwili, Hanamaulu, Koloa, Elele and Hanapepe, Kauai.

Schr. Upolu, Henningsen, for Hawaii ports.

U. S. T. S. Morgan City, Dillon, for Mania.

Schr. Ada, Nelson, for Kalhi and Hanalei, Kauai.

Wednesday, February 8.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Waimea, 100 tons coal.

Schr. Lady, Martin, for Koolau, Oahu.

Schr. Blanche and Ella, Dudoit, for Puukoo and Kaunakakai.

Schr. Mokulele, Townsend, for Kaunakakai, Molokai.

Schr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Schr. Ada, Nelson, for Kahiliwai and Hanalei, Kauai.

Thursday, February 9.

Am schr. Berlie Minor, F. O. Raven, for San Francisco with a cargo of sugar.

Schr. Helene, Macdonald, for Hawaii ports.

Schr. Waialeale, Green, for Kilauea and Kapaa.

Schr. Malolo, Sase, fishing cruise off Molokai.

Schr. Luka, Kauai, for Hamakua.

Schr. Kauikeaouli, Ialua, for Hamakua.

**PASSENGERS.****Arrived.**

From Kapaa, Kauai, per stmr. Waialeale, Feb. 8.—F. F. Sedgwick.

From San Francisco, per stmr Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 9.—L. R. Tuttle, A. Mackillop, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Underhill, Miss Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Baggett, Miss Baggett, G. Fredericks, W. L. Wilder, Jas. F. Kelly, Col. Southard Hoffman, W. T. Wheatley, G. E. Bergesson, Mrs. Bergesson, Second Class M. A. Richardson, Jno. Muhi-stass, C. K. Torot, Mrs. M. S. Henry and child, O. Jeppson, Walter Thurstell, Alrik Skrog, G. Yano, J. J. Hall, G. Carlson, D. Heitt and S. Stow.

Through: H. E. Gibson, Mrs. Geo. L. Poole, Mrs. Poole, Miss Eliza Connor, Mrs. W. E. Udeling and child, Dr. H. C. Crook, A. L. Ferguson, E. H. Wedekin, Miss C. Douglass, Mrs. G. Smith, Col. I. R. McGinness, C. F. Davis, Dr. W. L. Adams, three European steerage and 75 Chinese.

From Kauai, per stmr. Mikahala, Feb. 9—G. N. Wilcox, Mrs. Guild and daughter, H. von Holt, A. P. Boller, J. A. Akina, S. Makaiha, Mrs. M. Allau, Mrs. Kaaoa and daughter, J. K. Joesepa and 13 on deck.

**Departed**

For Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Feb. 7—J. H. Cone, E. Vansenden, R. T. Williams, Jr. H. S. Townsend, J. K. Iosepa, Mrs. H. Isenberg and Miss F. Deacon.

For Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kinau, Feb. 7—Franklin Austin, J. Hammill, Miss Mary Alexander, Miss Winter, R. H. Rycroft, Mrs. R. More, Capt. Utterman, Lieut. Utterman, Father Uriach, Mrs. George Ross and two children, R. C. White and wife, J. W. Mason, T. J. Higgins, Mrs. Tomes, Miss Tomes, Mrs. Wm. J. Young, Mrs. C. T. Hancock, Miss M. Mitchell, Miss J. Young, Miss Martha Beckert, C. H. Young, H. L. Rumsey and Capt. F. N. Handy.

For Maui, per stmr. Maui Feb. 7—H. Allen for Spreckelsville.

For Maui, per stmr. Maui, Feb. 7—Miss Rose Lincoln, Mrs. Charles Ball, H. S. Rumsey, Dr. G. A. Hendricks, Messrs. Brede, M. K. Keeahokaleo, H. S. Coffin, Lester Coffin, T. R. Robinson, C. C. Stevenson, Mrs. E. Jackson.

**Booked.**

For San Fran. per stmr. China sailing Feb. 16—W. L. Hopper, Mrs. Minion B. C. Young, Mr. Emerson, Mrs. Bertha Boing, Co. and Mrs. G. W. Mariano, Jas. R. W. W. W. T. Williams, Mrs. S. Smith, Mrs. M. Smith, W. L. Hopper, Albert W. Davis, J. F. Smith and wife, H. J. Vance, G. H. Hendricks, W. W. Jones, Lester Coffin, H. S. Coffin, B. C. Young, W. A. Potts, Mrs. Green, M. Green, Mrs. A. V. Houghton, M. H. Lowe and wife, W. P. Whitley, T. J. Keeler, A. H. Gachaler and C. S. Roe.

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# SUPPLEMENT TO THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXIV.

HONOLULU, H. I., FEBRUARY 10, 1898.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2045

## DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR 1898

In accordance with Section 58, Act LI, Session Laws of 1896, the following List of Delinquent Taxpayers is hereby published, and comprises the Delinquent Taxes or the **FIRST DIVISION AND DISTRICTS**, as indicated, including Real Estate, Personal Property, Carriages, Carts and Drays, Dogs and Personal Taxes assessed and remaining unpaid for 1898, with 10 per cent. penalties and the Cost for Advertising, as the Law provides.

### SUPPLEMENT

**FRIDAY, -- - FEBRUARY 10, 1898.**

#### First Division, Island of Oahu, District of Kona.

102 Clark, Mrs. Jane.....	30 20	205 Huka, Henry .....	7 20	309 Kaauamo and Kalewe....	1 60	414 Kanikanihea (w) .....	4 00	517 Kelliaa, Ester .....	3 90
103 Cabral, Joaquin .....	31 15	206 Higashi .....	8 20	310 Kaulu-a, H. ....	2 90	415 Kalua No. 2.....	1 70	518 Kean, Kala .....	13 25
104 Cruz, John .....	6 55	207 Hoopilihihi .....	16 55	311 Kalimihau, Jos. ....	1 70	416 Kamahua, Lise (w)....	7 10	519 Keohokapu .....	7 20
105 Correa, Francisco .....	2 90	208 Heu, T. ....	13 70	312 Kamaka, D. ....	7 20	417 Kahinu, J. Ioela....	8 20	520 Kealoha, John .....	10 95
106 Costa, Maria de.....	1 70	209 Hanapau .....	7 20	313 Kamatte .....	7 20	418 Kamaka .....	6 00	521 Keekowai, Alona .....	13 70
107 Cavanaugh, George .....	6 35	210 Harper, Louis .....	25 90	314 Kahale .....	17 55	419 Kapilioho, C. H. ....	32 00	522 Kehele (w) .....	1 60
108 Clark, Charles .....	7 20	211 Heleinhi, Estate of Jim.....	10 40	315 Kahawai, John .....	22 00	420 Kapaeallil, C. K., Trustee		523 Keawemahai, Mrs. C. ....	23 80
109 Catack, Albert .....	6 00	212 Hemes, Ulua .....	22 50	316 Kakaikoli, S. ....	21 40	for Kauiloaliihi K....	8 20	524 Kepa .....	8 20
110 Crn, Annie de la.....	38 10	213 Hermiston, Albert .....	7 20	317 Kalina, Julia .....	3 80	421 Kaleleki, L. ....	23 60	525 Keeoo, Hattie .....	
1 Avila, M. de.....	\$ 6 55	214 Hop Wo & Co.....	13 70	318 Kameeul .....	3 80	422 Kalili, Mrs. Mary .....	1 70	526 Keeie, Mrs. Halakai .....	35 70
2 Akana, C. ....	3 80	215 Hilo, John, Sr.....	2 70	319 Kaauku (w) .....	2 70	423 Kalkainahaole, Estate of.	124 25	527 Kea, J. M. ....	17 20
3 Akina, C. ....	14 80	216 Holose, James .....	7 10	320 Kalimahauna .....	23 00	424 Kalama, Ulualoha .....	6 00	528 Kellikanakaole .....	12 60
4 Adams, E. R. ....	12 50	217 Holowale, George .....	12 85	321 Kahinawa (w) .....	8 20	425 Kalama, Poni (w)....	1 70	529 Kelipio (w), Estate of..	6 00
5 Andrews, Robert .....	1 70	218 Higgins, Mrs. Wm.....	1 70	322 Kanoni, Capt. ....	13 70	426 Kaehuwahanui, Mrs. K. ....	62 10	530 Keao, A. K. ....	5 15
6 Amaka .....	19 20	219 Harlan, Florence .....	47 80	323 Kalakamoku .....	9 40	427 Kalalli .....	9 40	531 Keawe .....	11 60
8 Au, Kong .....	3 80	220 Hau (w) .....	2 70	324 Kapule .....	7 20	428 Kamainalulu, J. ....	18 65	532 Kinoki .....	17 00
9 Apana, T. ....	8 20	221 Hen Kee .....	4 35	325 Kala, John .....	3 90	429 Kaka .....	13 70	533 Kichi, S. ....	3 90
10 Andrade, Louis .....	48 45	222 Ho Hee .....	41 45	326 Kawaihoa, J. M. ....	3 25	430 Kanehiwi, Mrs. ....	1 70	534 Kina, J. P. ....	18 50
11 Alves, Mrs. F. ....	6 00	223 Hookaia, Pinaloke .....	6 00	327 Kawaihoa, Abel .....	7 20	431 Kailimae, W. H. ....	29 90	535 Kilinahi, Estate of Lama.	23 40
12 Au Tim Kee.....	11 50	224 Hao, John, Sr.....	12 15	328 Kalaokalanil, P. K. ....	8 10	432 Kahalao, J. W. ....	8 20	536 Kilia .....	8 40
13 Ane .....	3 90	225 Carvalho, Aug. ....	1 05	329 Kahalelehua (w) .....	1 70	433 Kaluhinui (w) .....	2 70	537 Kini, Paul .....	1 70
14 Aikoo (w) .....	19 20	226 Carvalho, Manuel .....	7 10	330 Kahaawinui, Henry .....	17 00	434 Kapu, D. ....	7 10	538 Kinney, Robert .....	7 10
15 Akandre, Felix .....	8 90	227 Creighton, Mrs. Mary .....	6 55	331 Kakin, Alfred M. ....	1 70	435 Kamaka (w) .....	3 80	539 Killa, Capt. ....	9 40
16 Alau .....	16 45	228 Hawaiian Abstract and		332 Kamaunu .....	8 20	436 Kalaiki, L. ....	8 20	540 Killa .....	7 20
17 Aki, Mary A. ....	21 40	Title Co. ....		333 Kahee, Charles .....	9 30	437 Kanithomauole .....	9 40	541 Klinlau .....	
18 Al, C. T. ....	7 20	229 Horisho, S. ....	3 80	334 Kalewe .....	7 20	438 Kawaalha .....	7 20	542 Klm Wo .....	13 70
19 Anderson, H. ....	11 50	230 Honolulu Undertaking Co. ....	74 20	335 Kaluna, W. C. P. ....	22 50	439 Kahau, P. H. ....	9 85	543 Kiliini (w) .....	14 25
20 Aki .....	11 60	231 Horn, Mrs. F. ....	42 40	336 Kalua .....	1 70	440 Kaman, Lucy .....	1 05	544 Kiaaina, John .....	8 20
21 Akina .....	7 10	232 Huihui, Wm. ....	1 70	337 Ka-ne, S. K. ....	51 65	441 Kapule .....	1 05	545 Kihel, Estate of Hana..	9 30
22 Alapai, Estate of Mary and J. ....	233 70	233 Hoang See Joss House. ....	19 20	338 Kam Fan .....	8 20	442 Kapohili (w) .....	8 20	546 Kowel .....	14 80
23 Ana .....	1 60	234 Hart, Mrs. E. ....	47 90	339 Kailikapu, Est. of K. ....	3 80	443 Kauhi, Pale .....	7 75	547 Kookoo .....	1 60
24 Aona, A. K. ....	28 65	235 Hauko, J. ....	1 60	340 Kau .....	7 20	444 Kamal and Papaina, Mi-		548 Koon Sun .....	6 00
25 Aona, Michael .....	35 70	236 High, Dr. C. B. ....	8 20	341 Kawamoto .....	8 20	nor, by S. K. Kane,		549 Koolonoma .....	9 40
26 Aneko .....	6 55	237 Haleakala, Mrs. E. K. ....	35 70	342 Kahalekaula, Mrs. Hoo-		Guardian .....	4 25	550 Koia, Jacob .....	10 50
27 Achi, W. C. ....	398 76	238 Hoeke, C. J. ....	7 20	343 Kahaloaill, S. W. ....	1 60	445 Kamanouli, John .....	23 70	551 Koahou .....	9 95
28 Andrews, Chas. ....	10 20	239 Hoope (w) .....	11 50	344 Kahaloaill, S. W. ....	13 90	446 Kamaka .....	7 10	552 Kula, J. ....	7 20
29 Aikue, E. P. ....	14 80	240 Hing Chong .....	6 00	345 Kahookiele, Kainiu .....	34 60	447 Kalawalauil (w) .....	23 60	553 Kuamoo .....	3 80
30 Alapai, John .....	6 55	241 Hart, Mrs. Haleakala .....	57 70	346 Kahauelio, D. H. ....	21 95	448 Kaili, Mrs. Lucy .....	13 70	554 Kuha-u .....	7 20
31 Alapai, Mrs. Kala .....	1 70	242 Hop Lee .....	11 50	347 Kaneall .....	9 40	449 Karratti, R. J. ....	12 05	555 Kiholihi .....	3 25
32 Akina, G. C. ....	6 00	243 Hoopil (w) .....	7 10	348 Kalawala, J. ....	3 90	450 Kaledali, Mrs. Mary .....	9 30	556 Kuahiwini, Mrs. C. K.,	
34 Aki No. 1, Estate of .....	2 70	244 Haakai, Kekipi .....	48 70	349 Kahitull, L. M. ....	20 85	Trustee for Keho and		Kih Kuahiwini .....	12 80
35 Anepu S. ....	6 00	245 Holstein, E. C. ....	9 20	350 Kainoa, Mahde (w) .....	4 90	451 Kalzawa, John .....	3 70	Kih Kuahiwini .....	
36 Andrade, John .....	61 00	246 Hull, Irene .....	6 00	351 Kafanil (w) .....	3 15	452 Kalanoe, Geo. ....	8 40	559 Kugala .....	11 50
37 Anahu, Mrs. K. ....	30 20	247 Halemano .....	6 65	352 Kafanil (w) .....	6 00	453 Kaluna, Kaansana .....	7 20	560 Knamalewa (w), Estate of	49 70
38 Akau, Mrs. A. K. ....	6 00	248 Hoomana, Kolonoma .....	20 30	353 Kahalekaula, J. ....	1 60	454 Kahue .....	11 50	561 Kumukoa, Moefike .....	12 60
39 Ainoe, George .....	8 45	249 Haaheo, Ben .....	1 70	354 Kaia, George .....	8 20	455 Kaiwi, Mrs. ....	9 55	562 Kupihea, James .....	1 70
40 Austin, W. L. ....	24 70	250 Hale .....	7 20	355 Kaili, Lepeka (w) .....	4 35	456 Kawiika .....	8 40	563 Kumukahi, S. ....	11 50
41 Alapaki .....	10 60	251 Halulukahi .....	1 60	356 Kalana, Joe .....	11 50	457 Kahelopolelo, Hialaka .....		564 Kuaana, Kanekola .....	9 95
42 Andrews, Thos. L. ....	13 70	252 Hao, Nellie .....	2 25	357 Kaledao, John .....	9 30	(w), Kealaka (w) .....		565 Kumakahapo .....	2 95
43 Anderson, James F. ....	44 50	253 Haole, H. ....	1 70	358 Kamalikane, D. W. ....	24 70	458 Kamaana (k), and Ka-		566 Kum Sing .....	18 10
44 Alapai, Bila .....	8 20	254 Hosea, Lahela .....	2 70	359 Kamoecau .....	1 70	ai (w) .....		567 Kilkille .....	1 70
45 Anin, Y. ....	14 80	255 Hoopil, S. W. ....	2 50	360 Kanehalau, S. B. ....	15 00	459 Kahakuaalani (w) .....	3 25	568 Kulkika .....	8 40
46 Achi, W. C., and Malle, C. B., Trustees .....	176 50	256 Hawaiian Tramways Co. ....	795 80	361 Kahele (w) .....	17 00	460 Kaholohio, Kapa .....	13 70	569 Kuaimoku, J. W. ....	22 50
47 Aeia, Joseph .....	62 65	257 Hart Minors .....	18 10	362 Kaphe, George K. ....	9 15	461 Kauai, Solomon .....	26 55	570 Kukuli (w) and S. Kaai. ....	7 15
48 Aeia, John .....	8 20	258 Hamauka .....	11 50	363 Kapu, Estate of John .....	11 50	462 Kalaeoia, Lapillo .....	7 20	571 Kulihala .....	8 20
49 Ahana, W. W. ....	261 85	259 Harsheumi .....	11 50	364 Kauhi, Sam .....	1 70	463 Kam Nui .....	13 95	572 Kukuda .....	8 20
50 Ah Kui .....	3 90	260 Hoekano, E. B. ....	44 50	365 Kahauaupo, G. W. ....	6 00	464 Kaluia, Mele (w) .....	8 20	573 Kuulu .....	7 20
51 Ah Choy									

625	Lock Yuen	6 00	758	Naauao, Solomon	10 40	891	See Wo Hop Co.	8 20	1023	Yan Hoo	17 00	5	Aea, Mrs. D. M.	1 60	23	Nameo, Estate of	2 70
626	Leming, Mrs. Henri	3 90	759	Nalau, Annie	1 70	892	Smith, W. H.	11 50	1024	Yee Kan Kee	10 40	7	Ah Kina	3 25	34	Nuuhiwa, S. D.	2 70
627	Lema'ine (w), Moke Pau-		760	Nahaku, Levi	7 20	893	Smith, W. A.	1 70	1025	Yee Chew Fong	8 75	8	Akaka	9 25	35	Nalehua	6 00
	abi, Agent	2 70	761	Nahinalau	7 20	894	Sims, Kath E.	41 20	1026	Yuen Chen	7 35	10	Ah Silina	7 10		Pelani	2 70
628	Lutera, Joseph	7 35	762	Nahike (w)	3 35	895	Santos, Joe. D., for San-		1027	Yamatanai	8 20				District of Koalaupoko, No. 1.		
629	Luka	13 70	763	Nakamoto	7 20	896	tos, Colaco	6 35	1028	Yong Tai	3 90	20	Holt, Estate R. W.	18 10	1	Ahakuelo	\$ 3 80
630	Luhalele, Estate of	6 00	764	Nakasima	11 50	897	Sun Chung Sing Co.	7 10	1029	Yong Kung Kee	6 00	22	Honu, Estate M.	3 80	2	Ah Fat	4 20
631	Luce, Estate of Mrs. E. P.	66 50	765	Nakatsu	11 50	898	Sut Hong	4 90	1030	Yong Chong	12 60	24	Honu, Estate	3 80	3	Ah Mi	26 90
632	Ludewig, Lieut. H.	1 70	766	Naholowaa, D.	7 10	899	Sheldon, Estate of S.	7 65	1031	Yong Sun	23 60	15	Ewallko, Estate of	3 25		Houghtalling, G. S.	4 65
633	Monsarrat, J. M.	\$ 32 75	767	Okamura	\$ 33 50	900	Stephens, John	13 70	1023	Zablan, E. P.	\$ 21 95	22	Honu, Estate	3 80			
634	Mett, Carl L. P.	3 80	768	Oki, K.	6 00	901	Sharratt, W. F.	23 15				23	Honu, Estate	3 80	1	Ahakuelo	\$ 3 80
	Moan	7 20	769	Oneha, Sam	6 00	902	Souza, Mrs. Mani. R.	4 90				24	Honu, Estate	3 80	2	Ah Fat	4 20
635	Moy Kong Shing Loy Kee	9 30	770	Oliva	7 10	903	Sam Lee & Co.	1 60				25	Haaolu Kekip	10 40	3	Ah Mi	26 90
636	Mar Kwark Leong	2 70	771	Ota, Y.	1 70	904	Sharratt, Mrs. W. F.	9 30				26	Houghtalling, G. S.	9 95	4	Apa	4 65
637	Morikawa	17 00	772	Oliveira, Joseph	1 70	905	Souza, Victoria	9 46				27	Kaamaana, K.	14 10	5	Bareneba, J. H.	5 25
638	Morse, Mrs. J.	28 00	773	Oopa	14 80	906	Souza, Macuel J.	7 10				28	Kaamaana, J. K., and Ma-		6	Burgess, Ida, Miss.	6 00
639	Meek, Mrs. H.	7 10	774	Opunui	15 75	907	Sherwood, I. H.	8 75				29	ie Kaia	15 90			
640	Merl Shee	11 50	775	Opulaxoho, W. B.	12 15	908	Sam Lee Co.	13 70				30	Kahuhi, Estate	6 00	7	Chin Shai	121 50
641	Man Lung & Co.	13 70	776	Oliveira, Jose Rita	7 10	909	Souza, Jose Einos.	8 30				31	Kaamaana, J. K., and Ma-	30 00	8	Chow Yee	30 00
642	Mahoe, Kellikaua	9 30	777	Oo Ying	11 50	910	Siquerant, H.	7 20				32	ie Kaia	1 60	9	Corney, C.	
643	Mellin, Mrs. G.	8 85	778	Oyama	8 20	911	Stanford, Sam	11 50				33	Kahuhi, Estate	10 40	10	Davis, W.	37 35
644	Mau Sing, Y.	6 00	779	Onokea, Thomas	12 15	912	Sherri, Mrs. Pereira	1 05				11	Downey, Mrs. J. T.	19 20	11	Downey, Mrs. J. T.	
645	Monsarrat, E. J.	118 20	780	Opu, Solomon	7 20	913	Spalding, David	3 80				12	Fapai (w)	2 40			
646	Masuda	9 40	781	Pahuseele, David	6 90	914	Sung Sang	17 40				13	Hinawale	7 65			
647	Mello, Maria de	2 15	782	Oliveira, J. C.	6 55	915	Sambuchi	11 50				14	Holt, Wm.	6 00			
648	Mellin, Mrs. G.	2 70	783	Olo	7 20	916	Sing Ching Fui Co.	25 25				15	Hullimoku	2 70			
649	Marino, Edw.	2 70	784	Osborne, James	2 70	917	Silva, John	8 20				16	Kahili, Estate	18 10			
650	Martins, Mrs.	2 70	785	O'Connor, J.	11 50	918	Seu Fart	4 35				17	Kahili, Estate	4 90			
651	Mossman, H. J.	9 40	786	Opunui, Julia	30 20	919	Sheppard, C. J.	6 55				18	Kaatawahia	12 60			
652	Meha, John	7 20	787	Pearson, Gus	5 10	920	Sherwood, S. H.	12 60				19	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
653	Mauliawa, Estate of J.	35 70	788	Panako	9 40	921	Silva, Mrs. N.	11 60				20	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
654	Makale, Keoni	1 70	789	Phillips, Manuel	7 20	922	Silva, Frank	41 75				21	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
655	Manaku, Mrs. D.	1 70	790	Pahuseele, David	11 50	923	See Lee Yen & Co.	5 30				22	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
656	Makina, John	1 70	791	Pekuela	2 90	924	Tanaka, H.	17 00				23	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
657	Makena, Mrs. N.	5 45	792	Pont, Jacinto B. de	2 15	925	Tong Yan Tong & Co.	18 10				24	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
658	Mahelona, Sol., Mahelona, Sam, and Kahuuala	3 80	793	Peter, Joe	2 90	926	Tong On	\$ 11 50				25	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
659	Kahuuala (w)		794	Pae, John	30 20	927	Tong Tam	17 00				26	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
660	Mahelona, Sol. and Kahuuala (w)	2 70	795	Pachaole, A. P.	17 00	928	Tong Yan Tong	18 10				27	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
661	Makham, Konele (w)	6 00	796	Peabody, Lucy K.	108 65	929	Tong Tam	22 50				28	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
662	Makham, Hanah	31 70	797	Pinao, J.	7 10	930	Tong Chung Kee	22 50				29	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
663	Miguel, Joe	11 15	798	Phillips, Thomas	2 70	931	Tilland, O.	1 70				30	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
664	Markham, Konele (w)	6 00	799	Panaewa, Mrs. Nihoa	24 70	932	Tilland, O.	1 70				31	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
665	Markham, Hannah	45 05	800	Paaniani, Mrs. Lapeka	6 00	933	Tong Yan Tong & Co.	17 00				32	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
666	Makainai, Jesse	92 15	801	Pahaia, Maielua	7 20	934	Tanaka, H.	18 10				33	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
667	Maua	8 40	802	Palau, E. W.	10 95	935	Theone, W. H.	1 70				34	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
668	Maua (w)	3 90	803	Pao, Kawika	1 70	936	Tai Sing	16 00				35	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
669	Mikalemi, E. B.	14 50	804	Patakaua	1 70	937	Tam Jan	22 50				36	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
670	Man Sam	16 45	805	Papua	4 90	938	Teeves, Albert	6 00				37	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
671	Mauliulu, S.	2 05	806	Pedro, Thomas	13 70	939	Ten Slau, Y.	7 10				38	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
672	Mahelona, J. W.	8 60	807	Papala (w)	5 15	940	Tuck Yun Tong	11 50				39	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
673	Makaena, John	11 50	808	Pihu	2 90	941	Tasaka	6 00				40	Kahili, Estate	12 60			
674	Mamala, B.	7 65	809	Peter, John	28 65	942	Talbert, Nuela (w)	2 70									

## **Delinquent Tax List, 1898.**

## **MAUI, MOLOKAI, AND LANAI.**

**MAUI, MOLOKAI AND LANAI**  
**Tax Office, 2d Division.**  
**January 26, 1897**

In accordance with Section 58, Act  
L.I., Session Laws of 1896, I publish the  
following List of the Delinquent Tax-  
ers and Taxpayers as in the Tax Lists of  
this Division, together with the  
amounts and penalties due.

District of Wailuku.			
Abraham, S. W.	\$ 11 11	Mauiu, Jas.	12 71
Ah Choy	7 32	Mahu, Wm.	9 30
Ah Cho	3 91	Mahihilihi	6 00
Ah Ki	3 80	Miles, C. B.	3 52
Ah Fook	1 60	Maui	9 02
Alama	10 12	Nahalea	13 42
Ah Pod	1 60	Niuhi	7 92
Ah Young	8 31	Nawai, K., Mrs.	8 80
Ah Hing	3 25	Namakaha	1 70
Avery Jno.	2 70		
Ah Sam Bros.	1 60	Organ, Chas.	5 40
Awana	2 09		
Aukai, D. H.	1 60	Paahao, S. W.	4 30
Apua, S. W. P.	6 00	Pomaikai, Kaawa	7 10
Akiona	6 00	Puhili (w)	2 70
Butler, H. E., Est.	8 60	Paulo, S.	1 60
Brooks, P., and Ikuewa	7 10	Palauatele, E., Mrs.	12 60
Broad, Mrs. M.	18 75	Puoina	1 70
Brown, Jim	6 00		
Clark, Thos.	25 74	Ross, M. C., Sr.	51 37
Chillingworth, S. F.	12 05		
Cummings, W. H., Jr.	9 30	Sniffen, E.	9 52
Caswell, Jas.	2 15	Scholtz, E., Mrs.	28 27
Est. Maikaaloa	8 70	Sylva, F.	17 33
" Mahi	12 00	Sohei Nishioka	2 70
" Pae	16 84		
" Joe Enos	20 25	Waiawaiole	8 92
" J. Brown	45 00	Wong Kong	20 41
" Niapio	6 82	Waakanakaole	6 70
" F. Scholz	26 90		
" J. N. Nahaku	2 70		
" D. K. Kipakuhia	2 70		
" K. Cummings	1 60		
" Opunui	6 00		
Enos, Huakini	9 41		
Est. Kunukau	17 00		
District of Makawao.			
Ah Tim, B. C.	\$ 23 89		
Aiona	2 48		
Antone, C. W.	5 72		
Ah Chin	5 61		
Akuini, Ah Hona	1 55		

### **District of Makawao.**

" D. K. Kipakuhia.....	2 70	
" K. Cummings .....	1 60	\$ 23 89
" Opunui .....	6 00	2 48
Enos, Huskini .....	9 41	5 72
Est. Kunukau .....	17 00	5 61
		1 55
Faustino, A. ....	9 41	1 00
Friel, E. B. ....	38 94	10 30
		14 74
Heleikalani .....	9 75	4 62
Hale, Sol. ....	115 45	67 90
Hapo and A. Kamahele.....	5 40	57 42
Hula .....	23 39	6 71
Hookano .....	4 30	3 80
Hoewaa, Lani .....	3 25	6 50
Hakalaau, Keahi .....	3 80	
Halemano .....	6 00	
Birch, Henry .....	39 60	
Brown, Mary Kanoho.....	29 77	

Iokama . . . . .	1 87	Chau Poi . . . . .	20 93
Imamura . . . . .	2 70	Cleveland, H. W. . . . .	12 60
Jelemia . . . . .	8 20	Clarke, T. L. . . . .	3 25
Joseph, Peter . . . . .	11 50	Cummings, W. H. . . . .	15 35
Kaina, D. . . . .	34 10	Cooper, Annie Franc. . . . .	8 10
Katwilau (w) . . . . .	5 51	Cooper, Henry . . . . .	12 75
Kahaleao, Hana . . . . .	5 40	Daniels, Chas. . . . .	3 80
Kapu . . . . .	7 60	Estate of Kealiakai . . . . .	6 40
Kahauelio . . . . .	5 40	" " Puuleoia . . . . .	5 72
Kalanihookaha . . . . .	11 44	" " Kealawai . . . . .	5 45
Kalua, W., Mrs. . . . .	4 30	" " Mahi . . . . .	15 13
Kawaihoa . . . . .	4 30	" " Keala . . . . .	1 05
Kanana, J. B. . . . .	30 70	" " W. Honokoupu . . . . .	3 91
Kataua (w) . . . . .	5 40	" " Mrs. Waipa . . . . .	7 37
Kapo, Mele . . . . .	4 30	" " B. Kahopuoku . . . . .	7 10
Kaninau, F. . . . .	19 14	" " Fred Scholtz . . . . .	114 80
Kahaleole . . . . .	32 02	" " Wallace . . . . .	12 93
Kafanui, J. A. . . . .	6 50	" " Konohia . . . . .	2 70
Kealoha, M. . . . .	52 91	" " Kaneholani . . . . .	48 10
Keilikipi . . . . .	3 20	" " Kaonohi-maka . . . . .	2 70
Kealoalii, J. . . . .	29 40	Eldredge, D. P. . . . .	11 77
Kamakele, J. . . . .	68 05	Eldredge, D. K. . . . .	11 60
Kapukini (w) . . . . .	12 60	Halemano, S. K. . . . .	20 85
Kaio, Geo. . . . .	7 10	Haole, J. . . . .	10 56
Kealoha, E., Miss. . . . .	7 10	Hamilii, Kaina . . . . .	8 42
Kaleikini, Sam . . . . .	8 86	Halama, S. P. . . . .	7 10
Kahaleao . . . . .	7 10	Hiram, Hattie M. . . . .	3 25
Kanahele, A., Miss. . . . .	2 70	Hookano . . . . .	42 60
Kamakaiwi, J. N. . . . .	3 63	Haulani, Mrs. J. . . . .	2 70
Kanohokuahiwi . . . . .	5 01	Imabayaashi . . . . .	2 70
Kaholokai, A. S. . . . .	9 41	Iaea, Isaac D. . . . .	16 20
Kahunelau . . . . .	11 22	Kahalehoe . . . . .	2 70
Kahoounauna . . . . .	7 65	Kaohiki (w) . . . . .	2 92
Kaluna, Jno. . . . .	2 15	Kapaki, Hoopii . . . . .	7 60
Kum Yan . . . . .	6 00	Kaleioneahu (w) . . . . .	4 80
Kanlanaua, J. . . . .	4 79	Kalatani-nui . . . . .	11 40
Kaine, S. E. . . . .	13 75	Kailli, Sam . . . . .	16 06
Kate, Maria . . . . .	1 82	Kamakele, J. . . . .	109 00
Kahale, S. . . . .	20 52	Kamakele, Mrs. J. . . . .	12 10
Kaaihue, S. N. . . . .	7 10	Kamakele, Annie . . . . .	12 00
Kahookele, L., Mrs. . . . .	11 61	Kalauao, Geo. . . . .	5 40
Kapu, S., Rev. . . . .	6 00	Keaanana . . . . .	6 00
Kaonohi . . . . .	6 00	Kainoa (w) . . . . .	7 60
Kaaisi . . . . .	1 70	Kailli . . . . .	8 20
Kalli . . . . .	9 02	Kaine, S. E. . . . .	8 63
Keanini . . . . .	13 88	Kaleihua, W. K. . . . .	24 98
Kaite . . . . .	3 58	Kapruaa . . . . .	39 40
Kapule, Sam . . . . .	7 65	Kaubana, Mrs. J. . . . .	52 60
Kawata . . . . .	2 70	Kaleikini . . . . .	4 20
Kellies, D. H. . . . .	4 40	Kahaku . . . . .	4 14
Kamalhoto . . . . .	3 08	Kedasunui . . . . .	3 15
Kallikame, G. and A. . . . .	3 36	Kanabuna, H. K. . . . .	2 70
Kahalike . . . . .	1 54	Kemini . . . . .	4 07
Kunukan, D. . . . .	6 00	Keelina . . . . .	2 80
Kalehuawehu, K. . . . .	4 62	Kili . . . . .	18 00
Kapono, A. (w) . . . . .	2 26	Kuhitani . . . . .	1 60
Kuhaaua . . . . .	7 10	Kodama, G. . . . .	2 70
Kaleiwa, D. H. . . . .	6 71		
Kazoku (w) . . . . .	1 70		
Kamakele . . . . .	6 08		

## **Island of Kauai.**

Tax Office, Fourth Division,  
December 31st, 1898.

The following list of Delinquent Taxpayers, is hereby published as required by law, and comprises the Delinquent Taxes for the Fourth Division and Districts as indicated, including Real Estate, Personal Property, Carriages, Carts and Drays, Dogs and Personal Taxes assessed and remaining unpaid for 1898, with 10 per cent penalties and the cost for advertising as the law provides.

### District of Kawaihae.

Unknown Order

40 R. P. 4044, L C A. 6645 ..... \$ 1 06  
41  
42 R. P. 4044, L C A 4591..... 1 06  
43  
44  
45 I hereby certify the foregoing to be  
46 a correct list of the Delinquent Taxes  
47 and Taxpayers for the Fourth Taxa-  
48 tion Division.  
49 (Signed) J. K. FARLEY,  
50 Assessor 4th Division  
51

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